

THE North-China Herald

AND SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

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SHANGHAI, JULY 31, 1885.

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The English mail of 12th June, arrived in London on the 27th July.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Day of Month.	Barometer 8 A.M.	Attached Therm., Max.	Thermometers in shade Min.	Hygrometer at 9 A.M. Dry bulb. Wet bulb.	Force.	Direction.	Rain-fall in inches previous 24 hours.
July 25	29.75	75.0	70.0	75.0	72.0	4 N.W.	..
26	29.80	78.0	81.0	73.0	74.0	2 S.E.	..
27	29.85	80.0	85.0	70.0	73.0	2 S.	..
28	29.90	84.0	86.0	82.0	84.0	2 S.W.	..
29	29.90	82.0	85.0	76.0	82.0	2 S.E.	..
30	29.95	81.0	85.0	79.0	81.0	2 S.	..
31	29.95	82.0	85.0	77.0	82.0	2 S.E.	..

EXPLANATION.

Initials:—b blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull) r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm. Force from 1 to 21 estimated.

MARRIAGE.

At the Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, on the 28th July, 1885, by the Rev. F. R. Smith, M.A., GEORGE WILLIAM HAYDEN, I. M. C. Service, to ADA WONG.

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The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1885.

THE depression of trade and the silver difficulty in America have maintained their position in public interest in England notwithstanding the more exciting attractions of the Ministerial crisis. The depression is acknowledged on all sides, but its causes and the remedies to be applied are much debated. Theorists and men of business are divided as to whether the appreciation of gold or overproduction of commodities have brought about the low scale of prices generally, under which the produce markets of the world have been groaning. For matters are no longer so dark as they were in some departments of trade. There has, for instance, been a large advance in the price of sugar, and, although the manufacturing trade of Lancashire is in a bad state the cotton market has been in a fair condition during this year. That overproduction, pure and simple, has been the cause of the state of affairs in Lancashire would seem to be undoubted. And this over-production is by mills, mostly owned by small joint stock companies, co-operative societies of working men, or by private persons of small means. All these must do a driving trade, and they are obliged to be constant sellers. Their necessities depress depression, and have brought about a state of affairs in the goods trade at home which by all accounts seems to

be threatening the business life of Lancashire. In these circumstances Mr. Goschen has been invited to address the Chamber of Commerce of Manchester on the present condition of trade, with the hope that he may be able to suggest effective remedies. This is, as has been said, using the Right Honourable gentleman as a consulting physician called in when the condition of the patient has become too serious to be left to the care of ordinary medical talent. It is not likely that Mr. Goschen will be able to suggest remedies which the patient will follow. Lancashire people of all classes have been long accustomed to a go-a-head style of business which every now and then lands them in bad times, and if the present class of weak manufacturers are obliged to succumb, others of the same kind or perhaps weaker will step into their places. Capital will eagerly lend money to any schemes that are likely to pay fair dividends; for it has not perhaps been sufficiently recognized yet that money has fewer opportunities than formerly of obtaining good returns, and is therefore obliged to make investments at gradually declining rates. This invites competition, lessens profits, and is one of the most potent agencies in lowering the value of commodities. Where not very long ago merchants expected to receive at least ten or fifteen per cent. on their transactions, they are now obliged to be content with far less; and a member of Parliament, with special means of obtaining information on the working of English commerce, stated not long ago that in his opinion merchants would in a short time be obliged to content themselves with a five per cent. return on their capital embarked in trade.

We have not yet seen any arguments in support of the theory that the depression in prices has been wholly brought about by the appreciation of gold, which have appeared conclusive. On the other hand the view that the decline in all values has been due to over-production does not seem to explain the whole position. The increase in the value of gold has no doubt had some effect on the produce and manufacturing markets, but the extent of this is probably much less than bimetallicists and other theorists represent. During the last ten years or so trade has been passing into new conditions. For one thing the number of those calling themselves merchants has increased, while it is at least doubtful if the capital of

traders has been augmented. Communication between all parts of the world has become more rapid, and this, and the telegraph, and the frequency with which money can be turned over, have all tended to lower values. Then, again, as we pointed out before, the European and American markets are now supplied from many different sources, all competing with each other, when in former years supplies were drawn from a few. This has prevented importers from holding. In the case of tea, which is as good an instance as any, importers of China teas in England were making losses while producers of the Indian leaf were doing well. The China merchant in London therefore sold his teas at once, lest things should go worse with him. As this was a continual process for years, the value of teas was pressed slowly downwards. The same thing was going on in almost every article imported into England and America. New producing countries appeared, eager to press their goods into public favour, and probably able to undersell the older supplying countries at all events for a time. This form of competition has also been experienced in other than the home markets, and has no doubt been general all over the trading world. Multiplication of places where commodities are produced has probably had as much, at least, to do with the fall in values as has increase in quantities. Again, large quantities of produce are sent to England not as mercantile ventures, but as the only way in which debts due to England could be paid. Interest on loans due by the colonies and foreign countries, and freights, investments abroad by Englishmen, represent annual remittances homewards of hundreds of millions sterling. These are practically paid in wool, sugar, cotton, tea, and other articles, and the shipments which cover them are, we should say, sold without delay. These sources of English revenue are certain to increase in the future, and in proportion as they increase they will diminish the profits of merchants. It seems to us that the course of the produce markets at home, during the last six months, supports the opinions of those who attribute the fall in values in late years chiefly to overproduction. The position of silver no doubt continues to influence values, but not we think to such an extent as bi-metallists and others contend. Nor is it likely that the re-habilitation of silver would effect much change in trade, while it is extremely doubtful if the change from such a cause would be generally beneficial to English commercial and industrial interests.

Summary of News.

The French mail of 21st June arrived here yesterday morning, by the M.M. Co.'s str. *Traouaddy*.

A mail leaves to-morrow morning for Europe, by the M.M. Co.'s str. *Melbourne*.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[BY EASTERN EXTENSION A. AND C. TEL. CO.]
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE ZULFIKAR DISPUTE.

London, 23rd July.

At a Cabinet Council held yesterday, the fresh proposals of the Russian Government relative to Zulfiar were discussed.

THE MAHDI.

It is reported that the Mahdi is dead.

DEATH OF GENERAL GRANT.

General Grant is dead.

THE PRINCESS BEATRICE

London, 24th July.

The marriage of Princess Beatrice with Prince Henri of Battenberg was celebrated on the 23rd instant.

THE LATE GENERAL GRANT.

London, 25th July.

General Grant is to lie in state for four days, and the funeral is arranged to take place on the 8th August.

A CONCESSION FROM RUSSIA.

London, 27th July.

The *Daily News* publishes a telegram stating that Russia has consented to withdraw the Russian troops from the advanced position at Zulfiar upon condition that the Afghans will not occupy the same.

THE DEATH OF THE MAHDI CONFIRMED.

London, 28th July.

According to a later report, the Khalif Abdullah has assumed the reins of government in the Soudan owing to the decease of the Mahdi.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

President Grévy has received the new Chinese Ambassador, and friendly assurances have been exchanged.

THE AFGHAN QUESTION.

London, 29th July.

The Austro-Hungarian semi-official *Politische Correspondenz* announces that M. de Giers, believing that no settlement of the Afghan question will be arrived at before the General Election, has granted leave of absence to the military for two months.

[BY IMPERIAL CHINESE TELEGRAPHS.]
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE MINISTER TO AMERICA.

Peking, 28th July.

Chang Yin-huan, late member of the Tsung-li Yamèn, and formerly Tao-t'ai of Wuhu, has been appointed Chinese Minister at Washington, Madrid, and Lima, vice Chêng Tsao-ju, resigned.

** We are informed that Chêng Tsao-ju, the present Minister, is suffering from paralysis of the left side.—Ed.

THE FLOODS IN KUANGTUNG.

Peking, 29th July.

An Imperial Decree has been issued commanding Chang Chih-tung and Li Ping-hêng to take the necessary mea-

sures for relieving the sufferers by flood in their province.

[From Saigon Papers.]

THE CAMBODIAN TREATY.

Paris, 3rd July.

The Senate has ratified the treaty with Cambodia.

ENGLAND AND ITALY.

The crisis in England and Italy is over.

THE SALISBURY GOVERNMENT AND FRANCE.

France is in accord with the Salisbury Ministry.

FRANCE AND ANNAM.

6th July.

The journals demand energetic action at Hué.

THE CHOLERA IN SPAIN.

The deaths from cholera in the south of Spain amount to 700 a day.

THE HUE TREATY.

The Minister of Marine to the Governor, Saigon.

The act approving the treaty of Hué of the 6th June, 1884, was published in the *Journal Officiel* of the 19th June, 1885.

THE CAMBODIAN TREATY.

The treaty for the protectorate of Cambodia, of 17th June, 1884, passed by the two Chambers, is about to be published.

THE TREATY WITH CHINA.

The treaty with China will be discussed to-day by the Chamber.

6th July, 7 p.m.

The Chamber has voted the treaty of Tientsin.

THE TIENTSIN TREATY.

13th July.

The Committee appointed by the Senate is favourable to the ratification of the Treaty of Tientsin.

AFFAIRS IN ANNAM.

General Courcy has been instructed to maintain his action within the limits of a protectorate, but to punish the guilty parties [in the late attack on the Residency.]

M. BOURÉE.

M. Bourée has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary at Copenhagen.

THE TREATY OF COMMERCE WITH CHINA.

M. Cogordan will go to China to negotiate the treaty of commerce.

We were informed on Monday that the Treaty between Corea and Russia was made in Vladivostok about the 17th January, probably old style, and that its nature is only now beginning to be understood by the other Powers interested. Russia had no desire that publicity should be given to the acts of her representative, and the Corean agent was of the same mind. The Treaty consists of six articles, the number we mentioned when first drawing attention to the matter, and their scope is as we stated before. The gendarmerie, troops, guards, and vessels were to be officered by Russians, certain commercial rights were granted to Russia, Lazareff was to have been the winter harbour for the Russian fleet, Russia was to guarantee the integrity of Corea, and Corea was to make no treaties without the sanction of her protector. There were other provisions the nature of which has not yet been disclosed. The King of Corea has now been compelled to disavow the Treaty, as we stated before, but he or his agent has brought about a state of matters that may quite easily involve China and Japan in war with Russia. The Russian diplomats are naturally very angry at the failure of their plans, and are quite in the humour to take high-handed measures. On the other hand China and Japan understand each other on the Corean question, and are determined to be firm in resisting the Russian schemes. We hear a rumour from a usually well-informed quarter here,

that the Korean agent who made the Treaty signed one set of papers, which he understood, and that others of very different meaning were, let us say, substituted afterwards, as was the case in the Russian Treaty with China in 1860.

Letters received from Peking on Tuesday leave very little room for doubt that the Rev. Dr. Martin is to be the new Inspector-General. Mr. James Hart is expected in Shanghai shortly, and all the promotions in the service will be speedily announced. It is said that under the new régime no more foreigners will be admitted into the Customs service, and that the Chinese members will be encouraged to work their way up gradually in the ranks. Sir Robert Hart has been engaged for some time past in moving into the British Legation, and it is believed that he may take over formal charge on the 1st prox.

The *China Mail*, referring to the reported appointment of Dr. Martin to the Inspector-Generalship of the Customs, says that it is compelled to reject the rumour as absurd. The *Daily Press* is not so sceptical, but writes soberly and earnestly against the appointment, which it considers would be an injustice to several able Commissioners. It also considers that Sir Robert Hart's secular mantle will not adjust itself to the Doctor's clerical shoulders, and also that "he can better serve China by continuing in his present post, where he is promoting the high cause of education,—a kind of work at least affiliated to that which he left his country to promote."

It is reported from Peking that Mr. O'Connor is in delicate health, and likely to go home in October.

The mandarins here have received intelligence of a formidable and widespread Mohammedan conspiracy in Kansu.

The Tientsin Correspondent of the *Hu Pao* says that Messrs. Russell & Co. are to act as general agents of the C.M.S.N. Co. for three years, receiving Tls. 100,000 in all; and this sum, if not covered by commissions, is to be made up by cash payment. These statements are otherwise confirmed to us, with fuller details.

A Correspondent at Hankow, under date 21st July, writes:—"Things in general are all quiet, very quiet, up in this part of the country. The steamer *Ascalon* left here this morning for London, *via* Foochow, to fill up with tea there. This will most likely be the last visit we shall have from the Ocean tea steamers this season. We have had to pay pretty dearly for the cool weather we had here up to the early part of this month. Since then the thermometer has been up to 92-4 for several days and nights, with a dry warm south-west wind in the day time, dwindling down to a calm at sunset, and remaining so for the night. Were it not for punkahs and ice, and a healthy supply of aerated waters manufactured from condensed water by an enterprising firm here, and a good supply of pure milk from the Hankow Dairy, I don't know how we should get through this hot weather. On the 17th ultimo, the water came to a standstill; it was then 45 feet, 5 inches. Since then it has fallen about 6 or 8 inches, and we hope soon to have dry land again about us. Our present isolated position is anything but a pleasant one."

A private letter from Tientsin says that an eminent Scotch firm has at last succeeded in arranging a loan with the Chinese. As, however, Prince Ch'un can make no use of it, not intending to go on with his railway, the Board of Revenue has taken it; though the members of the Board complain considerably of the seven per cent. interest and two per cent. commission that they are charged.

On the night of the 15th/16th instant, the Korean Custom-house at Chemulpo was destroyed by fire. It appears that small sums of money for petty expenses were known to be kept at the office of the officer in charge of the Korean Postal De-

partment, as also some Korean cash in the shroff's office, the money collected by the Revenue Department being banked. On the night of the 15th, some thieves made a raid on the Custom-house with the intention of getting possession of the petty cash, and while engaged in removing their plunder were alarmed by the approach of a foreign tidewater, who was going his rounds at midnight. In their hurry to get away, they upset a lamp, and in a few minutes the Custom-house was in a blaze, and soon burnt down.

The portion of the barrier on the Woon-sung Bar which was on the starboard side, entering from the sea, has now been removed, and mariners are notified that the red flag and red lights on that side have consequently been discontinued.

We are glad to see that Archdeacon Moule has drawn the attention of the Municipal Council to the intolerable nuisance endured by foreigners whose dwellings are unfortunately situated in Chinese neighbourhoods. The barbarous racket which passes for music among the natives is however not any worse than the racket made by the natives themselves, all unconsciously we presume, in the public streets. Chinese conversation, instead of being conducted in the moderate tones of civilised life, consists in frantic yells, more suggestive of the hyenas' cage at the Zoological Gardens than the ordinary human voice; and when this conversation is permitted to go on half the night in the thoroughfares of the Settlement unchecked by the police, it is clear that there exists a very disgraceful dereliction of public duty. Many foreign houses which before occupied a comparatively quiet neighbourhood have of late years been hemmed in by Chinese shanties of the most disorderly nature, and, if no other result has followed, it is clear that the former have considerably deteriorated in value in consequence. The nuisance to the unlucky inmates cannot be exaggerated, and the Archdeacon says no more than the truth when he points out the fatal effects that would follow from this in cases of serious illness. But, as regards the streets, the Municipal Council apparently care nothing; or else, they are powerless to enforce their regulations, supposing any such attempt to have been made.

The collision case between the *Pechili* and *Kungpai* was submitted to Mr. R. A. Mowat's arbitration on Friday last, when the learned Assistant Judge was assisted by Captain M. F. Patterson. The award was given on Monday in favour of the *Kungpai*.

We notice by the home papers that General Booth has it in contemplation to open a Salvation campaign in China. It is to be presumed that foreigners are to be the primary objects of the Salvationists' attacks. The Chinese will probably be considered beyond the pale, excepting the few who understand English, pure or pidgin. But we have no doubt that the tumbling and dancing, the drums, and fifes, and tambourines of the Salvationists will make an excellent impression upon all classes of the Chinese, and we should not be at all surprised if the enterprising manager of the Lao Tan Kwei or one of the other Chinese theatres were to offer the company a remunerative engagement.

Two Japanese sailors belonging to the *Hiroshima Maru* took a walk in Hongkew on Saturday evening, eating water-melons, and amused themselves by pelting Chinamen with pieces of the rind. Some of the Chinese took umbrage at the indignity, and attempted to avenge themselves, the result being a big disturbance, in which a Chinese constable interfered. The Japanese ran away and made for their ship; but the constable gave chase, and coming up with one of the men attempted to arrest him, when the sailor drew a knife and stabbed the policeman in the arm, inflicting a very severe wound. The police afterwards went

on board the steamer to arrest the man, but they were obstructed by a Japanese quartermaster, while the man who had stabbed the constable made his escape for the time. Afterwards representations were made to the Japanese Consul, and the stabber and the quartermaster were both taken into custody and lodged at their Consulate. They will probably be taken to Japan for trial.

The dredging operations at the mouth of the Soochow Creek and the removal of the Police Hulk do not appear to have availed much to prevent the mud silting up; in fact more mud is exposed now than before the attempt to clean out the creek was commenced. Anyone standing on the Garden Bridge will notice at low water that the bank on the Hongkew side now extends as far out as the middle lamp-post on the bridge, while on the Garden side, the bank is steadily increasing.

We notice that there are daily accumulating on the foreshore in front of the Astor House, a good deal of timber and Foochow poles. If this locality is to be turned into a timber yard, it will be an eyesore and a source of danger to health, as the tide will wash up all kinds of putrid matter which will be retained on the foreshore as the water recedes, and will thus contaminate the atmosphere and breed disease. Some steps ought to be taken to get the timber removed.

Mr. J. A. Harris was again brought up before Mr. Mowat in the Police Court on Tuesday morning on the charge of fraudulently misappropriating funds received by him as administrator of the estate of the late R. S. Smith. Mr. Wainwright appeared for the defendant, while Mr. Wilkinson again prosecuted in place of Mr. A. Robinson, who was prevented by illness from attending. On the application of Mr. Wainwright the case was adjourned till Wednesday morning, the 5th inst., at 10 o'clock. Mr. Wainwright then applied for the prisoner's release on bail, and Mr. Wilkinson offering no objection, his Worship assented, but said he would take time to consider the amount.

It sometimes happens that when a native dies in foreign employ, some other native steps forward and claims relationship, the object being to get a squeeza. A short time ago, a sickly coolie was employed in one of the Municipal Departments, but suddenly broke down in his work and spat blood. The foreign overseer had the man sent to the Shantung Road Hospital, where he was attended to, and seen by Doctors Henderson and Miles. A few days afterwards the man got worse and died from lung disease. Now here was the opportunity for the dead man's relatives to get a few dollars out of the Council; at least, so the relatives thought. They consequently went to the Works Department in a body and pestered the overseer, who, finding they were becoming a nuisance, applied to the police for assistance. One of the so-called relatives was taken to the Mixed Court, where he spun a doleful tale about the deceased, and how the foreigner had kicked him and caused his death. The Magistrate, however, told the defendant if he had any complaint to make, he had better go to the District Magistrate and not hang about the Municipal premises.

The case of Reid, Evans & Co. v. Lien Yu-ch'ung was heard at the Mixed Court at 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning, before his Worship K'o and Mr. Giles. The defendant is a piece-goods dealer, and the case was a civil claim for upwards of Tls. 3,000 for not taking delivery of the balance of a quantity of goods which the defendant had contracted to purchase from the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs did not appear, having signified their willingness that the case should be decided solely on the evidence of Mr. T. J. Macdonald, a former employé of the firm, through whom the contract had been made. The defendant also agreed to be bound by Mr. Macdonald's evidence,

and Mr. Macdonald was accordingly called and asked to state the facts of the case. He said that the defendant had contracted to purchase a quantity of goods from the plaintiffs; but when he had taken delivery of half the goods he became ill, and had to go to Ningpo. It was then agreed between the defendant and Mr. Macdonald that the completion of the contract should remain in abeyance until the defendant's return; and the remaining goods were therefore left in the godowns. Shortly after this, Mr. Macdonald left the employment of Messrs. Reid, Evans & Co., and the firm, apparently not knowing the arrangement that had been made, and finding that half the goods had not been taken delivery of, confiscated the bargain-money which had been paid by the defendant and sold off the profitable portion of the remaining goods, leaving the unsaleable portion in the godowns. It was the loss on this transaction which they now claimed. In response to this statement, a paper was produced on behalf of the plaintiffs, purporting to be signed by the defendant, and giving the plaintiffs authority to sell the remaining goods. The defendant denied that the signature attached to the paper was his own, and said he recognised it as his son's, who had no interest in the transaction and no power to sign for his father. This statement was corroborated by Mr. Macdonald, and the case was accordingly decided against the plaintiffs, the Court holding that they had no authority to sell the goods.

The right of employers to demand notice from servants intending to leave was satisfactorily established at the Mixed Court on Wednesday, in a test case brought against a mafoo who was in the employ of Mr. Hughes and who had left without giving notice. On the 24th inst. the mafoo told the compradore that he was going to leave, and the compradore replied that he must wait till the end of the month,—which would have been in seven days—or until another mafoo of good character could be got in his place. The mafoo, however, although he had twenty-four days' pay due to him, calmly walked off and took service with another master from whom he obtained higher wages. Mr. Hughes deposited at the Mixed Court the twenty-four days' wages due to the man, and asked that he might be punished as a warning to servants that they cannot leave their employment at a moment's notice. His Worship K'o lectured the mafoo on the wrongfulness of his conduct, and imposed a fine of two months' wages, which was afterwards reduced to ten dollars.

A highly accomplished thief was brought up at the Mixed Court on Tuesday morning and charged with numerous robberies. His system of working was to dress himself in fine clothes and go to the houses of foreigners and well-to-do natives on pretence of wishing to see the master of the house on business, and then, when opportunity offered, to lay his hands on any little articles in his way and make off with them. In this way, during a month's stay in Shanghai he had accumulated articles to the value of \$260, some of them the property of well known foreign residents, all of which had been pawned for the sum of \$30. A few days ago he came across an ex-detective, who had been discharged from the force for dishonesty, and who, recognising the thief and guessing the manner in which he was gaining his livelihood, attempted to make a squeeze out of him. An altercation ensued, which led to the arrest of the two men and the discovery of the series of robberies. The thief was on Tuesday sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

A telegram in the *Ceylon Observer* says that the Duke of Richmond was appointed President of the Board of Trade, and W. Stanhope Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education.

Some time ago, a suggestion appeared in these columns with regard to a drinking

fountain in the Gardens, which we should like to see carried out. There are many people, including the numerous children, who visit the Garden who would feel grateful for a refreshing glass of cold water. The cost of such a drinking fountain need not be great.

A large iron lighter which has been built at Boyd's yard, Pootung, was launched on Wednesday, and is intended for the Taku Tug and Lighter Company.

On Tuesday a jinricksha man was running with his vehicle along the Bund from the Garden Bridge with his eyes fixed on the ground, when he ran full tilt into the back of a brougham which was drawn up in front of the French Bank, the shafts of the ricksha breaking one of the panels. The man was brought up at the Mixed Court on Wednesday, and ordered to pay the amount of the damage within three days.

The German steamer *Iphigenia*, from Hamburg, brings three officers and one hundred and twenty sailors to take the place of a similar number of the crews of the *Nautilus* and *Illis*, who are going home.

The M.M. steamer *Melbourne* met in the Suez Canal the French armed transport *Drac*, which it was supposed had been lost in the recent cyclone in the Gulf of Aden.

There are now three French men-of-war at Shanghai, namely the *Primauguet*, *Vipère*, and *Aspic*; and *La Galissonière* is at Wosung.

The French cruiser *D'Estaing* and the *Kerguelen* arrived at Saigon on the 6th instant, escorting the torpedo boats Nos. 44 and 50, which are to be put out of commission there, as well as the ironclad *Atalante*.

H.M.S. *Rambler* left Shanghai on Tuesday at noon, and treated people on the Bund to a solo on her whistle. Of all the horrible sounds one hears, that made by the *Rambler*'s whistle is probably the most unearthly. It sounds like the shrieks of a tortured human being.

When the *Hever* left Chemulpo, the foreign employés of the Korean Customs did not appear to know anything of the political changes that are reported to be going on in Corea.

During the time of the French bombardment of Pagoda Anchorage, a Chinese man-of-war on the stocks was damaged. This vessel has since been launched, and was down at Sharp Peak during the stay of the *Nanzing*.

The Messageries Maritime Company's steamer *Melbourne* arrived on Sunday from Marseilles. This is the first time she has been here, she having been built to run on the recently established line between Marseilles and Australia.

The velocity of the wind at Sicawei on Wednesday at 10 a.m. was 45 kilometres, or 28 miles an hour.

The *Hever*, from Nagasaki and Corea, encountered a typhoon on Saturday, and was in it for twenty-four hours. Some damage was done to the house on the after deck. The lowest reading of the barometer was 29.37.

The H.M.S. *Linnet* and *Daring* left Nagasaki on Friday last for Port Hamilton, and got into the typhoon reported by the *Hever*, which arrived here recently. Both the men-of-war had provisions and live stock for the fleet. A number of bullocks were on board the *Daring*, and these had a bad time of it. The *Daring* also had a deck-load of coals, but when she arrived at Port Hamilton on Sunday morning they had disappeared.

While the steamer *Sussex* was coming up from Wosung soon after noon on Friday, she ran into one of the iron pontoons at the lower end of the Associated Wharves. The steamer intended berthing at Russell's Lower Wharf, but the tide and the wind caused her to go past it, and there being a buoy in the way, the steamer crashed into

the pontoon smashing some six plates. The pontoon commenced to fill, but the weight of the bridges on the inner side, in addition to the water, caused the outer side to tilt up, bringing the broken part above water, and so the pontoon did not sink any further. It is now being pumped out, and the necessary repairs effected.

There appears to be some bad weather outside. The *Nanzing* from Sharp Peak reports experiencing heavy S.E. swell, strong N.E. winds on the 23rd instant, and squally and unsettled weather throughout the passage. The *Ichang*, from Ningpo, experienced fresh N.E. winds and cloudy weather to port.

H.M.S. *Linnet* arrived at Shanghai yesterday from Port Hamilton. On the 28th instant, there were at Port Hamilton the following vessels—*Agamemnon*, *Cleopatra*, *Wanderer*, *Firebrand*, *Zephyr* and *Pembroke Castle*. The latter vessel took one hundred marines for the garrison on Observation Island. During the time the *Linnet* was in port the weather was very rough, and all the vessels were riding at double anchors and with steam up. The *Linnet* will remain here about a fortnight.

There appears to be some pretty rough weather outside, judging by what we are experiencing here. The *Ichang*, from Ningpo, reports experiencing fresh S.E. winds and a high beam sea.

The Report of the City of London Fire Insurance Company has been furnished us by Messrs. Evans, Pugh & Co., the Agents here. It says:—The premiums received, after deduction of re-assurances and returns, amount to £307,031 10s. The losses paid and outstanding are £215,934 16s. 11d., being 70.33 per cent of the premium income. The year under notice has been, as regards Fire Insurance business, an unsatisfactory one; the re-adjustment of rates referred to in the last report has not been sufficiently long in force to affect to an important extent the operations of the Company. The balance on the year's working is £30,183 11s., out of which the Directors recommend that a dividend of 3%, free of Income Tax, be declared on the paid-up capital of the Company for the year ending 31st March, 1885, payable on the 11th June next. This will absorb £6,000, leaving a balance of £24,183 11s. to be carried to the credit of the new account.

The *Pioneer* says there is no truth in the statement that Mr. Gladstone's peerage was to have been entitled the Earldom of Kilgordon.

The first edition of General Gordon's diary, comprising 10,000 copies, has been sold. General Gordon's private Chinese diary is announced for August.

It is officially announced, says the *Straits Times*, that Vice-Admiral Sir W. H. Dowell, K.C.B., now in command of the China Squadron, will be succeeded by Vice-Admiral Richard Vesey Hamilton, C.B. This officer was mate of the *Assistance* in the search for Sir John Franklin, 1850-51; and led a sledge party 109 miles, being twenty-eight days absent from the ship. He also served in the Arctic expedition of 1853-54 (Arctic medal.) He was First Lieutenant of the *Desperate* in the Baltic during the Russian war, 1855 (Baltic medal.) As Lieutenant he commanded the *Haughty* at the destruction of the Fatahan flotilla of war junks, 1st June, 1857 (China medal and Fatahan clasp), mentioned in despatches, and appointed C.B., 29th May, 1875. He was Superintendent of Pembroke Dockyard from 1875 to 1877; and Senior Officer on the coast of Ireland from April, 1880, to March, 1883.

American telegrams give the following Ministerial arrangements:—The members of the Cabinet proper are: Lord Salisbury, Sir Stafford Northcote, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Sir Hardinge Gifford, Viscount Cranbrook, Lord Harrowby, Sir Richard Assheton Cross, Colonel Frederick Stanley, Right Hon. William Smith, Lord Randolph

Churchill, Lord George Hamilton, Lord John Manners, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, Hon. Edward Stanhope, the Earl of Carnarvon and the Right Hon. Edward Gibson. They also mention that the following appointments will be made: First Commissioner of Works, Right Hon. David R. Plunkett; Secretary to the Admiralty, Charles T. Ritchie; Sir Matthew White Ridley, member of Parliament, Under Foreign (Home?) Secretary; Mr. Macdonald, Lord Advocate; Viscount Lewisham Vice Chamberlain; Lord Arthur Hill, Controller; Viscount Folkestone, Treasurer; Earl Kintore and Earl Hopetoun, Lords in Waiting. The following appointment has been made:—Solicitor-General for Scotland, Mr. Robertson.

The *China Mail* learns from the Hanoi journal, *L'Avenir du Tonquin*, that the flotilla which conveyed General Courcy and his troops to Hué left Haiphong on the 1st July. It was composed of the *Pluvier*, on board which the General and his staff took passage, the gunboats *Hugon*, *La Nièvre*, *Le Chasseur*, *Le Brandon*, and five other boats. A general order issued on the 9th instant from headquarters, Hanoi, by order of General Courcy, contains the following account of the hostilities between the Annamites and the French troops at Hué:—"During the night of the 5th July, our troops at Hué were, without provocation, made the object of a most unequal attack from all the troops of the Regents of Annam. Aroused by the burning and bombardment of their quarters they defended themselves from their assailants until daybreak, and then, taking the offensive, put the Annamites to flight. Fifteen hundred bodies of the enemy were left upon the ground. Our losses were not more than fifty killed and wounded. We are now absolute masters of Hué."

According to the *China Mail*:—*L'Unité Indo-Chinoise* states that the health of the expeditionary corps in Tonquin has not in any way improved. At the present time there are more than 2,000 sick in the different hospitals. As it is considered that the consumption of absinthe, generally adulterated, introduced into the country has been one of the principal causes of the sickness and mortality amongst the troops, General Courcy has issued a decree ordering that no absinthe whatever shall be sold in Tonquin and Annam. Anyone who sells any of the liquor after the date of the order will be proceeded against and his establishment closed. Facilities will be offered to merchants and others now holding stocks of the prescribed liquor to re-export it at once, the duties paid upon it to be returned to the owners. Fifteen days are allowed to residents of Haiphong, Thuan-an and Quinhon to clear out their stocks, and one month to the residents of all other places in the country.

The *China Mail* has been favoured with a copy of a telegram despatched by the Chairman of the Foochow Chamber of Commerce to the British Minister at Peking, on the 12th instant, which it was trusted would receive a speedy and favourable answer:—"Sharp Peak anchorage found unsafe; no holding ground. Steamers and cargo boats in danger from typhoons, also torpedoes. Return to Pagoda Anchorage earnestly desired by Insurance companies and entire community."

A short time ago, says the *China Mail*, it will be remembered, a report was published in the home papers to the effect that the P. & O. steamer *Chusan*, and the *Garth Castle*, of Sir Donald Currie's line, had engaged in a race from Cape Finisterre to Plymouth, that the vessels kept abreast of each other almost the whole way, and were at one time so close as to enable the passengers on the different ships to make bets with each other, and that the *Garth Castle* ultimately shot away from the *Chusan*, and anchored in Plymouth Sound an hour and a quarter ahead of her. Captain Wyatt, of the *Chusan*, has now written to the

Times to say that he, of course, did not know whether the *Garth Castle* was racing or not, but the steamer under his command certainly was not, for the simple reason, in the first place, she had one boiler shut off, and, secondly, was timed by a telegraphic despatch from Gibraltar to arrive at Plymouth at 6 a.m. on Tuesday, which she did within fifteen minutes. He denies emphatically that the vessels were ever so near each other that he with a powerful glass could have recognised on board the other ship any person he knew, and he also mentions that racing either with their own steamers or those of any other company is strictly forbidden by his Directors.

A London paper points out that the latest instance of the reversible nature of scriptural texts is the way in which both parties to the Deceased Wife's Sister controversy are claiming the Revised Version for their side. Here are the two versions:—

OLD VERSION.

Neither shalt thou take a wife* to her sister, to vex her, beside the other in her life time. (*Margin, or "one wife to another.")

The adversaries of marriage with a deceased wife's sister always stuck, of course, to the margin, and argued that the verse merely condemned polygamy in general; their opponents, on the other hand, left the margin alone, and stuck to "in her life time," and argued that marriage with a deceased wife's sister was implicitly allowed. Their case is strengthened, they think, by the Revised Version, which, as will be seen, abolishes the margin. The other side, however, are quite equal to the difficulty, and argue that "a woman to her sister" only means "one to another," and that the verse is therefore more clearly than before a mere condemnation of polygamy. The details of this argument may be learned from a tract which the Marriage Law Defence Union have already published on the subject. The other side have the obvious advantage that their view of the matter hardly needs any long exposition.

The following smart but cynical judgment upon the great poet who has just passed away is from *Truth*:—"The French are right in making a fuss over the death of Victor Hugo. He was a singular compound of genius and gush. Often he was sublime; often he was silly. There are passages in "Les Misérables" equal to anything that has been written, and there are others beneath anything that has been read. His principal fault was exaggeration. Thus, in "Les Misérables" he spoils his good bishop by making him carry benevolence beyond the verge of reality. There is, too, a vast amount of "high-falutin" in his plays. It is but one step from the sublime to the ridiculous, and he was perpetually overstepping the line. I should fancy that his "Notre Dame de Paris" is his novel that is most likely to live. There is a good deal of mere padding in it, but it is fairly free from exaggerations and word-piling. The French, however, who are always caught by a phrase, admired him as much on account of his demerits as of his merits. He was good enough, when on his death-bed, to announce that he believed in God, and this patronising recognition of the Almighty by so great a Frenchman seems to have filled his countrymen with admiration.

We find the following in the *City* article of the *Daily News* of June 2nd:—"A Correspondent calls attention to the delay in appointing a settling day for the new Chinese loan. He writes thus:—"As an illustration, I paid for certain shares on the 6th March, sold them on the 22nd April, but no settling day has yet been announced; so I have stood out of my money for nearly four months, for which I get no compensation whatever, and the

buyer will receive a half-year's dividend for about two months' use of his money." The official documents, it was expected, would arrive the next day, when they would be promptly handed to the Stock Exchange Committee.

A Correspondent of the *Daily News* writing early in June draws attention to the great rise in the price of sugar, as bearing on the condition of matters in the West Indies. He says that the price of sugar has risen 60 per cent. (7½ per ton) during the last month or two—a fact which justifies the hope of better days for our West Indian Colonies. This rise, according to other papers, has been caused by a decrease of 600,000 tons in the visible supply of sugar for this season.

Says the *Ceylon Observer*:—"A merchant writes: "What do you think of foreigners writing from China for Ceylon tea? You will be interested in reading the enclosed from —. Some friends at home actually sent him a sample of Ceylon tea, and so pleased is he with it that he wants to get supplied direct from Ceylon. This is praise, indeed." Yes, for the correspondent, a married resident at Swatow, has been accustomed to get his tea from Fochow, and "though in some seasons we can get it very good, we recently enjoyed the change to a sample of Ceylon." Hence the present enquiry, which may lead to many more foreign residents in the Far East going in for boxes of our product. What a change since the time, a few years ago, when 5-catty boxes from Hongkong sold by Messrs. Geo. Wall & Co. nearly supplied the whole Ceylon market.

The following paragraph appears in a London paper:—

Although the excitement in journalistic circles in connection with wars and rumours of wars has brought considerable "griest" to the mills of the proprietors, some of the providers of news have not been so fortunate. For instance, the directors of Reuter's Telegram Company, in their annual report presented at the meeting on the 22nd ultimo, state that the military operations in the Soudan, Egypt, and China have entailed large additional expenditure for telegrams and correspondents, and the profits have been diminished to a corresponding extent. Although the receipts had increased during the year by £3,700, the cost of procuring intelligence had risen by fully £5,000. When their present engagements with the press expired, they would have to make fresh and more lucrative arrangements. In order to meet the emergency and to pay a dividend equal to 5 per cent. per annum, the directors had to transfer £2,000 from the reserve fund.

The *Times* of Ceylon, commenting upon the above, says:—"If this is so, it is through sheer mismanagement. Reuter, pleading the expenses of the Soudan war and then a possible war with Russia, recently raised his rates for the Ceylon, and—we presume—the Indian newspapers, with but curt notice and in breach of existing agreements. Not only is the Soudan war closed and the Afghan difficulty tidied over, but, instead of the former meagre allowance of news, we have been often cut down still further to three and four lines of news a day, while an extortionate rate is still charged with no sign of abatement. When we protested against the enhanced rate, we were assured by Reuter that it was only temporary, for the expenses of war correspondence. There is no sign of reduction yet, though the reason for the extra cess has long ago ceased. Reuter's Agency had far better reduce the salaries of some of their overpaid officials than pursue such a grasping and unjust policy if they want to pay large dividends."

THE INUNDATION FUND.

The following further subscriptions to the Canton Inundation Fund are acknowledged:—

An Englishman £ 25
S. Voelkel, Esq. \$ 15
Mrs. Teeg Laisne 20

Miscellaneous Articles.

THE NEW OPIUM CONVENTION.

It will be instructive as well as interesting to note the opinions that will be expressed on different hands with respect to the new arrangement affecting imported opium. The Convention has at last been framed and signed, and its main provision is that a commutation import-tax of Tls. 60 per chest shall be levied upon the drug, which shall frank it throughout China; in addition, of course, to the Tls. 30 import-duty which has hitherto been in existence. That is to say, the importer will have to pay three times the amount that he pays now; and the counterbalancing advantage he gains is an acknowledgment, on the part of the Chinese Government, that opium is to be held exempt from all inland taxes of any sort whatever. Now it is clear, supposing that the importation of opium continues on its present scale, that the Central Government will by this new arrangement be an enormous gainer. The opium-revenue will be trebled, the provincial mandarins will be deprived of a handsome income, and, so far, the power of the Government in the provinces will be increased. For it stands to reason that in so far as the provinces derived any self-support from the *likin* levied on opium *in transitu*, they will now be thrown upon other expedients in order to supply the deficiency; and with the income that once was at their disposal passing into the coffers of Peking the relations of the two will be affected, to the no small advantage, it would appear, of the latter. It was the Emperor Tao Kuang who indignantly vowed that no considerations should ever induce him to reap profit from the misery of his people. The advisers of the Emperor Kuang Hsi make no pretence at such magnanimity as this; they will pocket their Tls. 90 a chest with untroubled calmness, and, seeing themselves in prospective possession of so many golden eggs, will take care not to kill the goose which lays them. It may be doubted, however, whether England will prove a considerable gainer in the long run. The importer has to pay a very heavy price for an advantage to which he is by the terms of the contract of course entitled, but the actual securing of which is virtually beyond his power. Supposing the immunity of the drug from *likin* taxes is tampered with by the provincial mandarins, whether high or low: what then? Supposing squeezes continue to be levied? True, we are in this so far improved position, that the Government recognises the right of opium to free transit through China; and any breach of the new arrangement would properly form the subject of diplomatic representations. But when we consider the position from the standpoint of practical experience: the constant wails of the provincial authorities about short-

ness of funds, and the impossibility of making certain remittances to Peking: the extreme difficulty there has always been in exercising necessary control over the fiscal arrangements of mandarins in the remoter provinces: the inexhaustible ingenuity of the Chinese in inventing methods for extorting money, and in misrepresenting such operations in their memorials: and the *indirect* way in which it is possible for a mandarin to blackmail rich opium-smokers and the keepers of opium dens, it must appear that all attempts to interfere with the inland taxation of this as of any other country will be made under the most enormous disadvantages. There is no magic power in the word *likin*, or even in the word tax; demands by any other name would prove fully as productive, and such demands, or imposts, or whatever they may be called, will, we are convinced, be resorted to, unless—what is most unlikely—the provincial treasurers resign a prolific source of revenue without a struggle. And the new arrangement will have another result. It will give an impetus to native cultivation. If the provincial authorities find themselves deprived of revenue, or only able to collect a small amount and that in a more or less surreptitious way, they will certainly encourage the growth of the poppy in their own districts, with a view to extending its taxation, particularly should the quantities of Indian opium show any symptoms of falling off, as may possibly prove the case. As soon as any foreign importation cannot be made a source of pecuniary advantage, there exists no longer any reason why it should be protected; and while the growth of native opium is so easy, so inexpensive, and so lucrative an industry, it would be strange if it were not taken full advantage of to injure a trade that has ceased to benefit the exchequer. These are speculations, it is true, but we believe they will be justified by events; and in the meantime we shall be curious to see what view the Anti-Opium Society will take of the arrangement. We do not see how any sympathiser with the Anti-Opium movement will be able to deny the willingness of the Chinese Government to derive revenue from "the misery of the people," or to talk any more about our continuing to force opium on the Chinese. In any case, however, it will afford plenty of matter for the *Friend of China*, the last few issues of which have had rather a starved and emaciated appearance.

REUTER'S TELEGRAPH AGENCY.

A MOVEMENT is on foot amongst the leading papers in London which may probably have considerable effects on journalism all over the world. We refer to the combination that has been at length formed against Reuter's Telegraph Company, and the effort that is being made to start a co-operative system which will place journals in a position of greater independence. "The

valuable services rendered by Reuter to the Press," writes an Indian contemporary, "have been cordially acknowledged, but proprietors have become increasingly conscious that their dependence on Reuter for news, and their support of a great monopoly in connection with an indispensable part of their business, is inconsistent with the dignity and repute of a free Press." As a matter of fact, it would appear that for a very long time past the leading journals have been by no means in the dependent position that might be inferred from these remarks. Most papers of first-rate standing have their own special cables, and through these the greater portion of the most important news of the world is regularly transmitted. A glance at any London paper will be sufficient to prove that Reuter's telegrams occupy a comparatively subordinate position, the "own" and the "special" correspondence figuring in successive columns of telegraphic intelligence printed in bold type, while the telegrams furnished by Reuter's Agency are not only much briefer, but, as our contemporary points out, are printed in small type and relegated to a position of comparative insignificance. At the same time the income derived by Reuter from six of the leading London journals has hitherto been £12,000 a year, each paper having contributed £2,000; so that the loss which threatens the Agency is extremely serious, and may lead to a compulsory remodelling of the service. The *Standard* declines to follow the example of its contemporaries, and as yet we do not know what policy the evening and provincial papers may adopt. But these two things are, to all appearance, certain: that a subsidy of £12,000 a year is from henceforth to be withdrawn, and that the monopoly hitherto enjoyed by Reuter will, in consequence, be virtually broken up. We have seen a hint that Reuter's Agency will attempt to meet the difficulty by increasing the terms of subscription at the expense of the subscribers who remain. That scheme, if indeed it be seriously entertained, is foredoomed to utterly fail. There are already complaints from all quarters that Reuter's charges are too high. The Indian newspapers and Governments, says the *Madras Mail*, subscribe between them five thousand rupees a month in ordinary times, and six thousand in war times, to Reuter's telegrams; while both the Indian and the Australian Press consider the service too costly, and complain that the telegrams they receive do not adequately represent so large an outlay. We of the China Press echo the complaint. We do not know how the proposed Press Telegram Association is to be managed, but it is at any rate argued and believed by those who ought to know that the Press could get more for its money than at present by creating an organization of its own.

THE MIXED COURT SCANDAL.

MR. GILES has now sat for the last time in the Mixed Court; and his place is to be taken by Mr. G. M. H. Playfair under circumstances which every foreigner in Shanghai must grievously deplore. The miscarriage of justice is little less than scandalous. Here is a Consular officer who, ever since his arrival in Shanghai, has been fighting the battle of equity and justice against unblushing venality and corruption. At the very moment when he was struck by the Chinese magistrate, he was exerting himself in defence of one of the most vital principles affecting our position here—the inviolability of the foreign Settlements with regard to *liken* runners; he has throughout done all that in him lay to render the Mixed Court a useful, powerful, and effective institution; he has been ably seconded by his superior in office; and his reward for all this is dismissal, at the behest of the Tao-t'ai and in consequence of the hopeless incompetency of the *Chargé d'Affaires* in Peking. It appears to us, therefore, that a duty, prompted alike by considerations of gratitude as well as of private and public interest, devolves upon all foreigners here, of whatever nationality they may be. A strong Protest against the action of Mr. O'Connor should be drawn up, and signed by every man or firm who acknowledges the fact that it was in defending public liberties that the late British Assessor incurred his dismissal from office. We wish to put the matter plainly, and harsh as the word 'dismissal' may sound it is that and nothing less that has taken place. The case against Mr. O'Connor is so strong that we are convinced that such a memorial as we propose, taken together with the firm official protests that are being sent home to the Foreign Office, will certainly have good results. From every point of view the occurrence is most disastrous, and if ever the history of the Mixed Court comes to be written the names of two British officials will stand out as having bartered away the rights and privileges committed to their care. One will be that of the Assessor who delivered Tsao Si-yung up to the tender mercies of the mandarins: the other, that of the man who, by his disastrous blundering and incapacity, sacrificed the only British Assessor who for years has adequately defended the rights and privileges of Englishmen resident in Shanghai.

THE PEKING GAZETTE FOR 1884.

THE volume of *Peking Gazette* for 1884 was published from this office a few days ago, and while differing in no general respects from its predecessors will be found of special interest as containing the principal Decrees and Memorials given to the world in connection with the late war. These now form part of the recent history of China, and may be studied dispassionately. One of the most interesting of these is the Decree dated August 27th,

in which the Empress recapitulates the entire dispute from the Chinese standpoint. We read how the French, entertaining an unscrupulous desire to give rein to their own greed of aggrandisement, invaded southern Annam, slaughtered the people, seized the revenues, and forced an "unauthorised" Treaty upon the bewildered Prince and his Ministers. No date is given to this, but we suppose it refers to the events which took place as long ago as 1874. The reason why China did not protest is stated to have been that Annam was included in the offence, in that she failed to report the facts to Peking; wherefore the Empress "forbore to take notice of the matter, and explanations were not pressed for." The next event took place in 1882, when "the French envoy Bourée" drew up a Treaty, with Li Hung-chang, consisting of three articles. But no sooner had the Imperial commands been issued to come to a satisfactory settlement in conference, than France withdrew her envoy and reversed the arrangement, so that "Our" magnanimity was met by increased arrogance and greed. Then comes a reference to the proposals of peace advanced by Captain Fournier. The Empress lays stress on the fact that at this time France was much hampered by Egyptian complications, and had it not been, again, for her inexhaustible magnanimity, she would have imperiously rejected these advances. But magnanimity was still in the ascendant, so a Treaty was concluded, only, however, to be wantonly violated—of course, by the French—immediately afterwards. And so the story goes on; we need not follow it through all its steps. The Empress sums up her own heavenly virtues and the hopeless depravity of the French in terms that must have afforded Her Majesty great consolation during that time of trial. "The highest possible degree of humanity and unselfishness marked Our complete maintenance of pacific counsels. Had the French the slightest acquaintance with the principles of civilised life, they would have reversed their conduct in repentance. But they have been from the first obstinate in their misdoing, and insincere and unscrupulous in their language; they have violently demanded unwarrantable war expenses, and have put forward inordinate demands."

Besides the documents incident to the Franco-Chinese war, we have those which deal with the dismissal of the Kang Ministry. It was remarked at the time, in these columns, how exceedingly ungracious, ungrateful, and morose were the terms in which the Prince was driven from office. An elderly man, who for more than twenty years had conducted the affairs of State, who had supported the burden of office during the great Rebellion, who had directed negotiations with foreign Powers, and whose son was, and probably still is, the avowed favourite of the Empress, was suddenly and roughly turned out without so

much as a word of acknowledgment for his long and faithful services. We were forced to admire the dignified refusal of Prince Kung to take part in the Cabinet consultations to which, with questionable taste, he was invited, or to assist with private expressions of his opinion the younger brother who had been promoted on his downfall. The other appointments are of course duly notified in the volume before us, but they are of comparatively little interest to the foreign public. Prince Li, an 'Imperial Highness,' took Prince Kung's place at the head of the Grand Council, while Prince Kuang, or Yi Kuang, a 'Serene Highness'—afterwards raised to full Imperial rank under the title of Prince Ch'ing—replaced Prince Kung in the Presidency of the Tsung-li Yamen. Then there are Decrees relative to the attainment, by Her Majesty, of the mature age of fifty, and the ponderous ceremonies which were to be held in the Palace in honour of the event; and a somewhat curious document illustrative of the devotion of the Manchu dynasty to the Tibetan branch of the Buddhist Church—a report, by the Imperial Resident, of the litanies chanted by the Dalai Lama for the repose of the late Empress's soul. Chinese superstitions are, as usual, abundantly represented; and we have ordinances for the erection of tablets to tutelary deities, water-dragons, and genii, prayers for rain, the conferment of titles on river-gods, and plenty of such-like curiosities. There is only one other feature in the *Gazettes* now published in book-form which calls for reference, and that, we regret to say, is a feature which appears year by year. We allude to the barbarities which are still sanctioned by the Government in dealing with certain crimes, and the astounding reversals of justice which are so constantly to be met with in both Memorials and Decrees. The punishment of *ling ch'ih*, even when inflicted for the deliberate murder of a parent, is savage in both conception and execution. That such a penalty should have been ever thought of, and that it should have a place in the Penal Code, are both alike disgraceful to any country. But what are we to say when we find the authorities ordering its infliction upon lunatics, and upon persons who have unwittingly, and by the purest misadventure, caused the death of a parent? Such enactments are as imbecile as they are wicked. And what shall we say when we find the death-penalty passed upon a woman, who, in defending her honour against the ruffianly attempts of her own father-in-law, kills the dissolute old wretch in the struggle? What, according the ethics of this most Pecksniffian Government, ought the woman to have done? And what shall we say when we find an old crone who, in a vindictive fit, buried her own son alive, dismissed with a gentle scolding? Crimes such as these—and by 'crimes' we mean the acts of the authorities, not of the delinquents—continue to besmirch the pages of the

Peking Gazette, in defiance of nature and of common-sense; and as long as this is the case, so long will all the prating of the Chinese about their virtue, their civilisation, and the beneficence of their enactments, provoke the disgust and despair of every human being who is not a Chinaman.

THE LATE GENERAL GRANT.

The news of the death of General Grant was received by us and at the United States Consulate on Friday afternoon. Residents of every nationality will join in the profound regret which all Americans must feel at the termination of the career of their most successful soldier. We are also sure that in the Southern States the feelings which the war for Secession engendered have long disappeared, and that those who fought against him will join their brothers in the North in regretting his death. This is not the time to discuss General Grant's abilities as a commander, nor are we competent to do so. History will in due time give him his proper place among the soldiers whose reputation belongs to the world. But even if it were now shown beyond all cavil or doubt that General Grant owed his victories to other causes than his own skill, ability, and bravery, that would not diminish in the least the affectionate respect in which Americans will hold his memory. As we have heard said, many times, by his countrymen, "Americans owe a deep debt of gratitude to General Grant, and we shall not forget it." It was the feeling that he had overcome difficulties and captured victory, where other Union commanders had failed, that he had showed himself as brave as the bravest, had been modest when successful, and not cast down when his plans failed, and that when the last warlike scene closed and Lee surrendered to him, he was generous in every way in which he could be generous to his former foe,—it was these feelings that chiefly knit him to the hearts of his countrymen. In the year preceding that surrender much had occurred which would have led a less self-reliant man to change the plans he had formed and announced to the Cabinet when he told it on the 11th May, 1864, "I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer." It took more than all that summer; it was in April of the following year that Lee fought his last battle with Grant, and, being beaten, surrendered. Since that time General Grant has twice been President of the United States. On this part of his public life it is to be hoped that posterity will pass a more kindly verdict than his political opponents have done, or than seems to have been silently conceded by many supporters of his party. But even in the heat of partisan warfare those who most bitterly opposed him treated him with personal respect. He was out of place in office; and still more so in the occupation to which most of his later years were devoted. The sympathy which he met with when disaster overtook him last year showed that the high estimation in which Americans held him had not been affected by what had occurred. And when he was attacked by what was considered a cruel and deadly disease the affectionate solicitude displayed was not confined to the Americans for whom he had done so much, but was universal over the civilized world. The truth is that the common verdict of mankind had at the close of the war placed General Grant in a somewhat similar position to that held by Garibaldi. Both had served their countries well. Cavillers might decry the military genius or the civil actions of both, but they still remained the heroes of the imaginations of generous

spirited men. And so will it be with General Grant, at least while those live who were his contemporaries and remember with a personal recollection the great part he played in the Civil War in America.

Men of the Time gives the following memoir of him:—

Grant, Ulysses Simpson, eighteenth President of the United States, born at Point Pleasant, Ohio, 27th April, 1822. He graduated from the Military Academy at West Point in 1843, received his commission as second lieutenant in 1845, and served in the Mexican campaign under Generals Taylor and Scott. In 1852 he was ordered to Oregon, and in August, 1853, became captain. He resigned his commission in July, 1854, and, after a residence of four or five years in St. Louis, removed in 1859 to Galena, Illinois, where he engaged in business with his father and brothers. From this privacy he was drawn out by the civil war, and having acted first as aide-de-camp to the Governor of Illinois in 1861, and afterwards as Colonel of the 21st Illinois Volunteers, was made a Brigadier-General in July, 1861. While in command in Cairo, he secured Paducah, and with it Kentucky. In Nov., 1861, he fought the battle of Belmont, and in Jan., 1862, conducted a reconnaissance to the rear of Columbus. Fort Henry fell 6th Feb., and ten days after Fort Donelson surrendered to him unconditionally, being followed by the evacuation of Columbus and Bowling Green. He was made Commander of the district of West Tennessee, and his forces advanced up that river to Pittsburg Landing, and fought, 6th and 7th April, the battle of Shiloh, at which the Confederate General A. S. Johnston lost his life. He was second in command to General Halleck during the siege of Corinth, and when the latter was ordered to Washington, Grant was appointed to take command of the department of Tennessee. He captured Vicksburg, on the Mississippi, July 4, 1863, and after the partial defeat of the Union Troops, under General Rosecrans, at Chickamauga, Tennessee, in September, he was assigned to the command of the largely reinforced army, and in November defeated General Bragg at Chattanooga, close by. In March, 1864, President Lincoln appointed him Lieutenant-General, and conferred on him the powers of General-in-Chief of the vast armies in the field. Invested with this authority, and having reorganized the army of the East, and arranged with General W. T. Sherman, the Commander of the army of the West, to move against Gen. J. E. Johnston, at the same time that he moved against Gen. Lee, he prepared for a vigorous and protracted campaign. The two armies moved early in May, and, after a series of hard-fought battles, alternating with repeated flanking movements, which the skill and tact of Gen. Lee rendered abortive, Gen. Grant crossed the James River, between the 12th and 15th of June, 1864, and proceeded to lay siege to Richmond and Petersburg from the north and north-east, while a very considerable army was cutting off their supplies, and destroying their railroads at the south and south-west. At length one railroad after another having been cut, and the two cities of Richmond and Petersburg reduced to great straits, while the army of Gen. Lee was rapidly diminishing, the last line was broken on April 2, 1865, and Lee and the remnant of his army fled westward, pursued by Grant. On the 9th of April, 1865, Lee surrendered with his entire command to Grant at Appomattox Court House, Virginia. The surrender of the other armies, in North Carolina, Alabama, and Texas followed soon after, and the war ended. After its close the gratitude of the people to Gen. Grant found expression in numerous and valuable gifts. On July 25, 1866, Congress having created the grade of General of the Army, hitherto unknown in the army of the United States, he was

commissioned General the same day, and Major-General Sherman promoted to be Lieutenant-General. During the difficulties of President Johnson with his Cabinet Gen. Grant served for a short as Secretary of War *ad interim*, Aug., 1867, to Feb., 1868. He was elected President in Nov., 1868, receiving 214 out of the 294 electoral votes of the 26 States then recognized as belonging to the Union. He was inaugurated March 4, 1869. His administration was, upon the whole, satisfactory; and in 1872 he was nominated for a second term of four years by the Republican National Convention. But in the meanwhile dissatisfaction had grown up among some prominent members of the Republican party. These, taking the name of "Liberal Republicans," nominated for President Mr. Horace Greeley, the editor of the *New York Tribune*. The Democratic National Convention also nominated Mr. Greeley, although he had always been a strong opponent of the Democratic party. At the Presidential election held in Nov., 1872, Grant received 268 electoral votes, and Greeley 80, though his popular majority was only 762,991 out of a total vote cast of 6,431,149. Mr. Greeley died Nov. 29, 1872, just after the result of the election was evident. During the second administration of President Grant, grave difficulties arose, growing mainly out of financial questions and the disturbed condition of the South. The elections held in the autumn of 1874 resulted generally in favour of the Democratic party, who secured a majority in the Congressional House of Representatives, which convened in Dec., 1875, while the hitherto large Republican majority in the Senate was greatly diminished. Though a number of the leaders and a considerable portion of the Republican party desired his re-nomination in 1876, public opinion in advance of the Convention was so emphatic against violating the well settled limitation to two terms, that his name was not formally presented. Immediately upon the expiration of his term of office, March 4th, 1877, he set out upon an extensive tour round the world, which lasted until the spring of 1880. Though no longer anything more than a private citizen of the Republic, he was everywhere received with the utmost consideration and distinction due to the eminent civil and military positions he had held. At the Republican National Convention of 1880 his political adherents once more endeavoured to secure his nomination, claiming that the custom established by Washington applied only to three consecutive terms, and hence would not be violated if the nomination were again given to Gen. Grant after a break in the continuity of his office. They did not succeed, however, and the nomination was given to Mr. Garfield. Since his return from Europe, Gen. Grant has resided chiefly in New York City.

THE FRENCH-MAIL PAPERS.

ONE of the greatest curiosities in literature we have come across for a long time is an article in the *Pall Mall Budget* headed 'Reflections on the Late Crisis,' in which the writer gives specimens of the abusive letters received at the *Pall Mall* office from people who differed from that paper's view of the situation. After quoting the world-old aphorism that nations like individuals occasionally go mad, the writer gives an effective sketch of the state of public opinion during the past few months. One way in which the prevalent national insanity showed itself was the refusal to listen to any side of the case but one. It is possible, indeed, that the editor has found this out to his cost, and that people have given indications of a reluctance to purchase a paper advocating a side so unpopular as that espoused by the *Pall Mall*; and that that is the reason for the change in

tone to which we drew attention the other day. "People lose their tempers if it is mildly suggested that Russia may be right, and if they are unable to silence you they overwhelm you with abuse. The result of this inflammation of the brain is that every one who differs from the majority is denounced as a Russian agent. Journalists who when in their natural state appear to be Englishmen and gentlemen, when affected with this delirium defile their columns with the most offensive imputations upon the honour and good faith of newspapers whose integrity is beyond suspicion and above reproach." The editor goes on to say that he has not only been accused of the grossest corruption, but threatened with personal violence; and then he gives the specimens of letters addressed to him to which we have referred above. One is as follows:—

Editor of *Pall Mall Gazette* and proprietor sold their paper and their country for pieces of silver to M. Lessar, a Russian liar and agent. A million pities such skunks are not in the Potter's Field in the same condition that Judas was. Fancy the almighty *Pall Mall Gazette* being afflicted with cupidity. Every dog has his day, and, thank goodness, so has the *Pall Mall Gazette*. All I say—God damn such villainy.

To which this is a fitting compendium:—

To the Editor of the

"PALL MALL GAZETTE."

SIR,—For a very considerable time, with but few intermissions, I have been allowed to take my punishment in peace, at all events without insult; but now, owing to conduct which the new comers to this place assert that you have indulged in, my existence is a perfect misery. Low brutes from all countries, even paricides, are throwing in my teeth that a certain divine figure from the north has in a knightly mission possessed himself of the identical thirty pieces of silver which led to my downfall, and that recoining them and, of course, adding to them considerably to make up their present depreciated value, has "nobled" you. I don't expect you to have more than a "birds-of-a-feather" of feeling for myself, but it is really most disagreeable to have men like Lawson and Pease comparing me to any one who could "sell" a whole country. I only sold one Being—pre-ordination, and I hanged myself, and did not spend the money first; but you—pray excuse the colour, all here who sell themselves for money have to write in "Blood." You won't mind, will you?—Yours, in faithful regards,

JUDAS ISCARIOT.

Hades, the Anniversary.

An interview with Mrs. Dudley, the would-be assassin of O'Donovan Rossa, is most amusingly described. Mrs. Dudley has a slim, graceful figure topped by a strange radiant face, dignified and courtly manners, a shabby jacket trimmed with mangy fur, and exquisite hands; and she is half crazed with misdirected vanity. Here is part of the conversation:—

"Did Rossa really show the white feather?" "Badly. If I thought there were many men like him my contempt for the sex would be increased. I know that all of you except one are actuated solely by inclination or self-interest. There is only one man in the world, and that is General Gordon. I would follow him on a baggage-waggon and die where he told me. The rest of you are selfish, but I didn't think you were cowards. Perhaps Rossa isn't according to rule. Is he?" "Well, men don't speak about courage." "Just so, but they have physical bravery mostly, and we women admire that. Once our faith in that is gone there is little left. An hour before I shot that fellow he said, 'I haven't been to confession for twelve years,' but the moment he felt the bullet he yelled, 'Bring me a priest! Oh, give me time to repent!' The cur—the cruel cur!" "How long had you planned your attempt?" "Oh, only for a few weeks. I thought for certain that some Englishman would beat Rossa to death after those poor little children were wounded in the Tower, but when I found that no one stirred, I ingratiated myself with him and wormed myself into his confidence. He's a heap of putrid vanity, and you can play on him as you choose, if you take care not

to make your flattery too gross and obvious. When he said to me, 'You are an outraged daughter of Ireland,' I made my eyes shine, and just touched his hand lightly. Then I said, 'And you are our deliverer,' and the vulgar gull swallowed it. Rossa, I should tell you, has a very good manner with women. His tact is really very wonderful, and I sometimes felt half fascinated, but I never let him come too near, and I always had the mastery of him. I was modest and quiet, and I could tell when my flattery went home, even though he himself scarcely knew what was pleasing him; I flattered him more by implication than by words."

The *Spectator* has a charming article entitled 'An Astronomical Dream,' dealing with a new discovery in photography,—that of the gelatine dry plate—by which astronomers have been invested with new and more powerful eyes. Now the retina of the human eye is not, in the photographer's sense, highly sensitive. Much that falls upon it makes no impression. "It is probable that the wonderfully penetrating sight possessed by some birds—such as the eagle and vulture—is assisted by the extra sensitiveness of the retina; and if so, what a different aspect the heavens must present, say, to a condor, than they do to us. That big ruffian of the air must see Jupiter's moons almost as clearly as we see our moon;" and so on. Well, the gelatine dry plate will help to rectify all this. The writer says:—

In other words, the gelatine dry plate, adroitly used by an astronomer who is also a photographer, receives and retains an impression from further afield in the limitless expanse of ether than an eye can. There are stars, for instance, so vast in their distance that the human eye, assisted by the most powerful telescopes, is blind to them, misses them, does not see them any more than if they were non-existent. Yet the gelatine dry plate similarly assisted does see them, and records their existence infallibly, so that whole spaces now considered blank may be proved past question to be full of suns; and the astronomer, when investigation has been completed, may map out regions of the sky beyond the range not only of his eyes, but of his instrument, when watched through eyes alone. The dead plate has a power the living retina has not, and can, so to speak, capture for us worlds and systems of worlds at whose existence even thought, which is not hampered by material conditions, could only faintly guess, and this through a range, or a succession of ethereal depths, of which, as the art of "sensitizing" plates may be still in its infancy, we can as yet form no conception. As the plates become finer and finer, new stars, existing at unimaginable and almost inexpressible distances will enter that universe,—or, rather, that infinitesimally small section of the true universe,—of which man has sensual consciousness and certainty. It is bewildering, more especially if we remember that it is but yesterday that men with eyes as good as they are now,—it may be slightly better, for they had no hereditary habit of reading,—thought the firmament something solid, through which stars rather glittered than shone.

And, further on:—

It is perfectly conceivable that glass may be superseded for magnifiers by some clearer substance, and some huge plate or other may be sensitized beyond all present experience, till we can "see" if not objects, electric lights in Mars, and from that to heliographic communication with Mars, though a vast step involving enormous assumptions, is not strictly "impossible." It would not be so much more difficult, granting the man on Mars, as well as the man on Terra, to be aware of what was purposed, than for an Englishman to make audible signs through a telephone to a Chinaman in Peking. The knowledge so acquired would be small enough in bulk; but merely to know, instead of imagining, that another planet contained strictly conditioned beings using mechanical appliances, would enormously widen man's ideas, perhaps revolutionise many of his modes of thought. He would know that there was somebody else besides himself in the universe, and perhaps get rid of a little of his preposterous self-conceit.

A review of the *Life and Labours of Louis Pasteur* is thoroughly well worth reading, but is too long and too full to lend itself to summary. The *Saturday* is a trifle ponderous. One of its sub-editors is headed 'Was Bacon Mr. Gladstone?'—a very heavy, very laboured, jest; and another, 'Peers and Priests in Japan,' which is pleasant and instructive enough. The *Athenæum* is particularly rich in reviews. The first deals with a recently translated book bearing the attractive title 'Under the Rays of the Aurora Borealis: in the Land of the Lapps and Kvens.' This is followed by a review of a new volume of poems by Jean Ingelow. Some of these poems will take very a high rank; others are disappointing. The following two stanzas are charming:—

And our small river makes encompassment
Of half the mead and holm: you lime trees grow

All heeling over to it, diligent

To cast green doubles of themselves below;
But shafts of sunshine reach its shallow floor
And warm the yellow sand it ripples o'er.
Ripples and ripples to a pool it made

Turning. The cows are there, one creamy white—

She should be painted with no touch of shade
If any list to limn her—she, the light
Above, about her, treads out circles wide,
And sparkling water flashes from her side.

Mr. Jefferson's new book, 'The Real Shelley,' is being busily reviewed, and we have no doubt that whatever its faults may be it will be very widely read. We conclude with some selections from the column of *Literary Gossip*.—Mr. Swinburne is engaged on an essay called 'The Work of Victor Hugo,' which will appear in the *Nineteenth Century* for July. Mr. Swinburne, whose familiarity with the writings of the great French author is astonishing, in this article criticizes one by one each of M. Hugo's books. —As various unauthorized rumours are afloat, we may state that General Gordon's journals will be published almost intact.

Sir Henry Gordon has struck out only a few passages, containing, in his opinion, no matter of public interest.—M. Paul Blouët, better known by his pseudonym of Max O'Rell, has resigned his mastership at St. Paul's School. His forthcoming book will contain a study of the best sides of the English and the French characters, and a good many recollections of his English school experiences.—Miss Bradton has a new tale ready for issue, entitled 'Cut by the County.' We believe it will appear serially in different newspapers. Meanwhile a cheap edition of 'Ishmael' is announced by Messrs. Maxwell.—'The Odd Volumes' had an exhibition of early printed books and MSS. on Friday evening. Mr. Bernard Quaritch, the librarian to the 'Sette,' contributed some of his choicest treasures, at the solicitation of the president, Mr. J. R. Brown, who issued cards of invitation to some ladies and gentlemen who might like to avail themselves of the opportunity of seeing a collection such as in all probability will not ever be brought together again.—His Excellency J. H. Ferguson, Minister of the Netherlands in China, is issuing in two substantial volumes a manual of international law for the use of navies, colonies, and consulates. Messrs. W. B. Whittingham & Co. are the publishers in this country.—It may be interesting to note the amounts received by Victor Hugo from the firm of Lucroix Verbeekhoven for several of his works: viz., for 'Les Misérables,' 350,000 fr.; 'Les Travailleurs de la Mer,' 150,000 fr.; 'Chansons des Rues et Bois,' 40,000 fr.; 'Shakespeare,' 40,000 fr.; and 'L'Homme qui Rit,' 200,000 fr.

REVIEWS.

The China Review, May and June, 1885.

THIS is a somewhat portentous number; full of very valuable and suggestive articles, but unquestionably heavy. It opens with a biographical sketch of Lü Pu-wai by M.

Ch. Piton, the object of which appears to be to disprove the current belief respecting the paternity of Ts'ui Shih Huang Ti, special reference being made in it to an article entitled 'The Emperor Ch'eng' which appeared in the *Review* a few years ago. The story is a very dramatic one that well bears re-telling, and we do not feel inclined to quarrel with M. Piton on the point for which he contends. Mr. Parker's 'Contributions towards the Topography and Ethnography of Central Asia' and Dr. Edkins's 'Chinese Roots' may safely be passed over, and left to the perusal of those who take a special interest in these deep questions. To the general reader they are caviare. A paper on the 'Characteristics of the T'ang Dynasty,' unsigned, contains a few points of interest. The writer supports the thesis that the Emperor T'ai Tsung was a theist by quoting the answer given by that sovereign to those who wished to demonstrate to him that the Emperor feared nothing: *Shang yee Huang T'ien chien lin*. This the writer translates, "Above I dread the eye of God." We should prefer, as more accurate, "Above I dread the glance of Imperial Heaven." To render *huang t'ien* by 'God' begs the question. We found the other day the words *t'ien* ti, heaven and earth, or the cosmos, calmly translated 'God Almighty'; and we do protest against such liberties very strongly, as they give European readers an entirely false idea of Chinese theology. Some of the enactments of the T'ang dynasty are very characteristic. An Edict in the second year of T'ai Tsung enacted that slaves who accused their masters of treason or rebellion were to be executed, and no notice taken of the information. Here is wisdom. A slave, loyal to the Emperor, and aware that his master is about to rise against the dynasty to overthrow it, is forbidden to come to the rescue on pain of execution at the hands of the very Emperor he wishes to save; and the Emperor pays no heed to the warning. "The historians," we are told, "consider this Edict of great social weight;" and their successors, we should think, must look upon it as a piece of the most monumental imbecility ever conceived by a human mind. Dr. Chalmers's article on wind-instruments is very learned, but not very important; at best the information he gives is scurrious. Dr. Edkins's paper on 'Early Chinese Mythology' is intended to show that all the Chinese primitive tradition that we have is contained in the Classics, and that what is called primitive mythology was really invented or imitated from foreign sources, some time later than B.C. 820 or thereabouts. This essay is well worth attentive study, however much we may hesitate to accept all the conclusions of the learned author. Dr. Edkins has a good deal to say about Lieh-tzu, whom he regards as a real and historical personage. This is perhaps not much to be wondered at when we remember that the Doctor also believes in the personality of Fu Hsi, whose date is over two thousand years earlier than that of Lieh-tzu, and whose portrait—which now lies before us—is more like that of a human-headed octopus than of a man. Of Lieh-tzu Dr. Edkins says:—

Lieh-tzu is one of the first authors who deals in myths and he does it on a large scale. He alludes to Lan ts'i's book under the name 'Hwang ti shu' the book of Hwang ti, the Yellow Emperor. This is the first trace of the mythological connection of the Yellow Emperor with the Taoist religion. The reference of a passage of Lau ts'i to Hwang ti who lived B.C. 2,800 is a definite mythical creation and for this Lieh-tzu is solely responsible. He elaborates a scheme of creation which is more expanded than that of the Tao te ching. In this creation no persons are mentioned. But the author does not proceed far before he begins to invent incidents and conversations in which various celebrated persons take part.

He also believes Lieh-tzu to have been an historical person because "the imperial

critics of last century say of him that he really existed, and his book is certainly older than B.C. 220." Dr. Edkins himself says that Lieh-tzu "was living about B.C. 400;" and if he can prove that, he can prove a great deal. But can he? Lieh-tzu, in his 'Classic of Fullness and Emptiness,' represents himself as holding a conversation with the border-warden to whom Lao-tzu spoke when he left China for the west. According to the generally accepted chronology, this involves an absurd anachronism, for Lieh-tzu is not supposed to have been born at the time. We should like to hear Dr. Edkins's reasons for the theory he advances. Dr. Eitel, in the article which follows, joins issue with Dr. Edkins on the point, and we are strongly inclined to share the belief of Dr. Eitel that "the book ascribed to Lieh-tzu is a conglomeration of fragments, and that, in all probability, no such person as Lieh-tzu ever existed." The more one reads the *Ch'ung Hsi Ching* the more reasonable does this view appear, and it has been suggested to us that the true author of the work may be Chang Chan, the ostensible commentator. Dr. Edkins's ideas of Taoism, historically considered, may be gathered from the following passage:—

The foreign elements introduced into early Taoism were subjected to a process of assimilation, by which they were naturalized. The Emperor Hwang ti took the place of a Taoist sage. Incidents and conversation were invented as they were needed. The doctrine was called that of Hwang Lu, and this expression implies that the Emperor Hwang ti had as much to do with the authorship of this religion as Lau ts'i himself. It need not on this account be supposed that Taoism was an old religion or that the Yellow Emperor had anything to do with its formation. Western ideas and myths were communicated to them by the many foreigners who then resided in China either as merchants or as members of the many Tartar tribes who then occupied districts in north China, or by travellers arriving by the Kansu route. The Chinese, in taking what was offered them, worked it up into new forms by which it became fitted to dovetail with the history, religion, mythology and philosophy of their own country. It is in this form, half foreign, half native, that these contributions of foreign knowledge received long ago by the Chinese, have come down to us.

The last feature in the *China Review* that calls for our notice is the short review of Dr. Hirth's 'China and the Roman Orient.' Dr. Eitel praises Dr. Hirth for his labouriousness and scholarship, but seems to regret that they should have been thrown away upon researches of so little practical value. Supposing Ta-ts'in does not mean Rome or Italy, but that it may mean almost any country near to the Eastern shores of the Mediterranean or Persian Gulf; supposing T'iao-chih may mean Babylonia or Chaldea, though there is no certainty about it: what then? what are we to do? what is gained by it?—asks Dr. Eitel in effect. Dr. Eitel is evidently sorry that so much labour should have been devoted to an object so practically useless as the translation of such "puerile nonsense" as Chinese historical and geographical records. "What these Chinese histories and geographies have to say about these countries is so vague and so wanting in point that it might be applied to almost any country in the world, and even if we knew for certain what country or city or people each Chinese writer referred to, neither history nor geography would derive any material benefit from it." The whole question is spoken of as a "purposeless mystery," the solution of which was not worth the midnight oil that Dr. Hirth has wasted upon it.

The Chinese Recorder & Missionary Journal, July, 1885.

The present number of the *Recorder* opens with a paper on 'Evolution in the Organic World,' read by the Rev. John T. Gulick

before the Kobe and Osaka Missionary Association. Mr. Gulick's views on the subject are interesting, and very strikingly conveyed. He argues that it is an inverted representation of the relations of the factors in development that is given by Darwin when he describes natural selection as the "paramount power" standing outside the species, and controlling the wonderful adaptations into which variations, fluctuating and aimless in their relations to the final result, are moulded. In this connection Mr. Gulick quotes the following passage from Dr. Darwin's writings:—

"I have spoken," he says, "of selection as the paramount power, whether applied by man to the formation of domestic breeds, or by nature to the production of species. If an architect were to rear a noble and commodious edifice, without the use of cut stone, by selecting from the fragments at the base of a precipice wedge-formed stones for his arches, elongated stones for his lintels, and flat stones for his roof, we should admire his skill, and regard him as the paramount power. Now the fragments of stone, though indispensable to the architect, bear to the edifice built by him the same relation which the fluctuating variations of each organic being bear to the varied and admirable structures ultimately acquired by its modified descendants. . . . The shape of each fragment depends on a long sequence of events, all obeying natural laws; . . . but in regard to the use to which the fragments may be put, their shape may be strictly said to be accidental."

"If," says Mr. Gulick, by way of criticising this illustration, "he has drawn a correct parallel, the power that forms the new species is as independent of the species and its variations as the power that forms the house is, of the house and the stones from which the house is formed. But why should he attribute the success of the human architect to his skill in selecting his materials, and when he comes to the lower animals attribute their success to the materials having selected the skilful creatures? To be consistent, ought he not to attribute the man's skill in using the stones to the stones having selected him?"—a fair enough specimen of a *reductio ad absurdum*. The Rev. C. D. Tenny gives some very curious and amusing illustrations of the vagaries of the Shansi dialect. It seems almost incredible that any persons duly provided with ears and the organs of speech should be unable to distinguish between consonantal sounds so widely different from each other as *f* and *sh*, and *f* and *hw*. There is absolutely no resemblance between them. The following instances are extremely strange:—

In Tai-ku Hsien, but not in the neighboring Hsien, the sounds represented by *shu* and *shui*, are called *fu*, and the sound *shua* is *fu*. When a Tai-ku man tries to talk pure *kuan hua*, he makes ludicrous blunders with his *fu*, *shu* and *shui*, for he does not know which to change. The people of the adjacent Hsien have a proverb to illustrate this confusion:—"Tai-ku jen shang liao Pao-ting Shui, ho liao i wan fu"—A Tai-ku man went to Pao-ting Fu (*shui*) and drank a glass of water (*fu*). In P'ing-tao Hsien the initials are pronounced *hw*. It is a singular fact about these local peculiarities that the ears as well as the tongues are perverted. A P'ing-tao man asks me, "How is little Hwuh Hai to-day?" I say, "We call him Fuh Hai." "Yes, that is what I said; Hwuh Hai," he replies.

The Rev. Arthur Smith continues his chapters on the proverbs and common sayings of the Chinese, and the present instalment is as usual full of curious bits of folk-lore. The 'Echoes from other Lands' are well and ably collated, a considerable amount of space being devoted to the Pope's Letter to the Emperor of China: but the Editor does not treat this interesting document himself, contenting his readers with the views we ourselves ventured to express upon the subject some weeks ago. We have already referred to the rumoured conversion to Christianity of the Princess of Kuang, and need now do no more than

draw attention to the fact that the letter in which it is stated appeared in a paper called the *Foreign Missionary*, which we suppose is an American publication: so that whether the statement is true or not, it is at any rate not very recent. We cannot help compassionating the Editor for his inability to appreciate the beauties of the 'Hung Lou Meng,' which in our humble opinion is one of the great novels of the world: and we are prepared to defend the thesis that it is superior, from very many points of view, to the Arabian Nights. Dr. Hirth's 'China and the Roman Orient' is briefly but appreciatively noticed: the full review is doubtless yet to come. The following refers to a person whose name must be familiar to many of our American friends:—

Mr. Wong Chin Foo, after years of estrangement from Christianity, and of self-imposed apostleship of Confucianism and Buddhism in the United States of America, seems now to have taken Christian Missions in China under his protection. Several articles from his pen, in different religious periodicals, certainly show an unusual power and finish in the use of the English language. That some of his statements of religious matters in China, and some of his criticisms of missionary methods, have a measure of truth and force, need not be denied; but that he is allowed such opportunities for disseminating his crudities and his prejudices, is matter of astonishment. An article by him on "The Gospel in China" first appeared in *The Christian Advocate* of January 15th and has been well, though mildly, met by Rev. S. L. Baldwin, D.D. Under the head of mistakes made, "which have aborted the attempts to Christianize China," and which have caused number of Christians to be only "too great to do more than call the roll—a weary pitiable roll to the Christian—an exasperating one to the Chinese," he mentions—the sending out of uncultured missionaries; the use of a Chinese style in speech and books that occasions ridicule; the under payment of missionaries in a land where a man's salary is universally considered the measure of his value; the fanaticism and intolerance of nearly all the Christian sects each toward all the others; and the neglect to form schools, and to show the sanitary, scientific, social, and pecuniary advantages of Christian civilization! It is significant that this seems the worst indictment he can make against the missionary work to-day, with which it is very apparent he has but slight acquaintance.

The number, on the whole, is a good one. We may in conclusion plead for a little more care in the proper writing of Chinese names. "Han Chung-fu," [page 271] so written, appears to refer to a Mr. Han whose personal name is Chung-fu; certainly not, as is intended, to a Fu city called Han-chung. It ought, of course, to be printed Han-chung Fu. Inattention to such simple rules is a fertile source of bewilderment to readers who do not know Chinese.

THE SOOCHOW HOSPITAL.

We have been favoured with a copy of the Second Annual Report of the Soochow Hospital, carried on under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Mission. It is a capably written account of the excellent work carried on at the hospital during last year, and can hardly fail to enlist the sympathies of all who read it in this work. In all 11,859 patients were treated during the year—11,475 at the dispensary and 272 in the hospital, while 112 were private patients visited at their homes. One great object of the promoters has been to render the hospital self-supporting, so far as the actual current expenses are concerned; and in this they appear to be in a fair way of being completely successful. One of the most useful branches of the work is the medical school, of which Drs. Lambuth and Park, and the Rev. A. P. Parker are the instructors. When the report was issued there were eleven students; of whom ten were Christians; and the account given of the progress

made by them is very encouraging; indeed the system of instruction, which is described at some length, seems well calculated to produce the good result which we are told have been achieved. The students, it will be seen, are not compelled to embrace Christianity. At their matriculation they have to undergo a thorough examination in the Chinese Classics, as it is considered of vital importance that the student of medicine should be more than an average scholar in his own language. A museum of native medical products has been started; and in connection with this subject some remarkable instances of the ignorance of native doctors and chemists are related. After referring to serious injuries done to patients by the improper use of calomel, and by mistaking sulphate of iron for sulphate of copper, the compiler of the report recounts the following incident:

One morning before breakfast we were told that a patient had come and thrown himself down upon the hospital steps. We hastened out and found a young man of 27, wasted, sallow, and greatly exhausted. He gave a history of dyspepsia and constipation. Two months previous, a travelling doctor and given him a prescription for some wonderful pills which were to act like magic. The pills were to consist of some 200 ingredients. His directions were to take 200 a day for two months, at the expiration of which time a cure was absolutely certain. The patient had faithfully complied with the above sage advice, and had actually taken two hundred pills a day for forty-two days, and at last only desisted from sheer exhaustion and absolute inability to swallow any more. Eight thousand four hundred pills had charged his alimentary canal to such an extent that there was complete obstruction. He had taken no food for a week, and in fact had done nothing but vomit and eject pills during that time. When he recovered strength enough to talk (for he had almost collapsed) he expressed himself as though he was labouring under the profound conviction that his body had turned into pills, as a result of some spell this doctor had worked upon him. If one's eyes were to be trusted, he was about right. Each pill was about the size of a very small pea. A most extraordinary case! The poor fellow recovered. I have notes of another case where a woman took three pounds of medicine daily for several weeks.

Many instances of the gratitude shown by Chinese for cures effected upon them are related. One, told of a patient who came all the way from Honan for treatment, and who, on returning, insisted on stinting himself of the money needed to take him home ago in order to contribute his mite to the hospital fund, is really affecting.

The following characteristic anecdote is told of some soldiers who had been wounded by the bursting of a torpedo:—

Before I had finished dressing the wounds, gongs began to beat, and the yells of runners and tread of many feet announced the arrival of two of the Generals. The wounded men, who had by this time become reassured and perfectly quiet, now began to cry and groan most piteously, rolling upon their backs and refusing utterly to have their wounds bandaged. By the time the officials got in the building—we were in an old magazine—the outcry was something dreadful. I had no idea the men had strength enough to get up and sustain such a performance. Next day upon asking one of them if he was not ashamed to put on so, he stoutly rejoined, "No, I wasn't! If we had not made a noise, they would not have considered us hurt seriously enough to do anything for us afterwards."

We will conclude our extracts with the following curious circumstance, related under the head of "dyspepsia."

Pyrosis, heart-burn, heart-pain, a "lump" or "brick" in one's stomach, etc., have long been familiar terms with us. So are we familiar with the causes of the same, but we have never had so striking an illustration of the origin of these lumps, as we did a short time since. A certain farmer, a sturdy man

after his kind, came to the Dispensary complaining of dyspepsia and gastric pains. He declared he had a lump in his stomach. One of the assistants felt his stomach, and to his astonishment found a very large dense tumor lying just under the patient's ribs. The case was a great find, and was reported to us by the elated assistant as one in which the existence of the much-dreaded lump was absolutely demonstrated. We immediately ordered our agricultural friend to open up his clothing, whereupon to the intense amusement of the other students, and the utter disgust of the diagnostician, an immense turnip dropped out and rolled upon the floor!

Outports.

TIENTSIN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Grave apprehensions are felt in official circles in the Capital concerning the Russians in Corea. The uneasiness indeed is so great that all the arms and munitions of war purchased from foreign countries have been ordered to be promptly hurried to their different destinations. The Chinese will never allow Corea to be occupied by Western Powers, so long as they can help it. They aver that the little Hermit Kingdom occupies too strategical a position with reference to the Flowery Land to allow of its being taken away without a struggle, and rightly judge that China's own security, and perhaps independence, will in the future be affected by the autocracy of her neighbour. Corea is too near the Capital for the Peking Government to look on its occupation by its Tartar cousins or any one else with unconcern. And no one will annex it with impunity. Alive to the danger of having such an aggressive Power as Russia, with her historic propensity of appropriating lands and territory which do not belong to her, forming colonies or acquiring countries, too near China, the Cabinet in Peking has determined to prevent Russia by force of arms if she cannot induce her to relinquish her pretended claims over the kingdom of Chao Hsien by peaceable means. Native mandarins have often been heard to freely express their conviction, on seeing the constant state of war and anarchy in which this empire has been plunged ever since the closing years of the Emperor Tao Kuang's reign, that the country is steadily and rapidly going to ruin. In this respect their opinion differs not a whit from careful observers of other nationalities. Like the prophet Job of old, calamity after calamity has been coming over this devoted country, and they say that the sequel of the tale will be disastrous for the rulers of the Celestial Empire. There is no equivalent term in the Chinese language, that I know of, to the one that "history repeats itself;" but the remark is often made that the present state of affairs under the Heavenly Dynasty (*Hien chow*) is similar to the condition of China in the time of the closing years of the Ming. They say that, with Russia making trouble on the north and east, the Mohammedans rising in Ili, the French in the south, and a probable insurrection in the western and middle provinces, the reigning family will soon be thinking of and longing to return to their old homestead away off in Manchuria. The history of this country, indeed, for the last quarter of a century and more, ever since the last-named Emperor's reign, when we come to examine it, has been anything but prosperous. Misfortune and trouble have cropped up year after year. Wars with England and France; complications with Russia and Japan; Mohammedan insurrections in Ili; the great Tai ping rebellion which overran and devastated thirteen of the wealthiest and most populated provinces in the central and southern parts of the empire, and occupied the whole attention and energy of the Government for over a

dozen years to quell; the Nien-fei rebellion, and famines in Shansi; horrible pestilences and cyclones which caused starvation, misery and death, have in succession overwhelmed this unfortunate land, and drained its enormous resources to their dregs, showing a chapter in its history dreadful to read. The signs of the State and the family are the same,—so exclaim our native friends after enumerating the many ills I have just mentioned; and when we compare the great Tsing in its prime, when the Manchus first entered China, with the dynasty of the present day, we find it a striking contrast and exceedingly decayed. When the Tartars first assumed the empire, it flourished in its glory, and strength and vigour appeared in the policy and rule of each individual Emperor; and Kien Lung was an occupant of the Dragon Throne for over sixty years!

The tale of recent Russian doings in Corea is a strange one to relate. It seems that an official not accredited with plenipotentiary powers was delegated to make a treaty with the "Bear," and was persuaded, chiefly through the influence of Herr von Möllendorff, whose actions I refrain from commenting on, to deliver his country bound hand and foot like a lamb for the slaughter to the wily Russian. The saying indeed is verified,—he caught a Tartar. The document agreed upon was subsequently given to the Korean King to be ratified; but this part of the proceedings was not carried out, and instead the acts of the Royal Commissioner were formally repudiated. The Russian Government, however, insisted that the delegate was acting under full powers, and desired firmly that the instrument should be ratified and go into force. They are still insisting, and there is a pause in the tragedy, or comedy, as the future shall give it a name. We are living in an age in which people act promptly, and events transpire with great rapidity, and who knows if, should these two Tartar families appeal to force of arms to settle their disputes, Great Britain, who is also closely concerned in the question, be not also drawn in and involved in a great Asiatic war?

Rain has come, and a large portion of the country is flooded.

Your report of the 17th inst. is true, and the O.M.S.N. steamers will change flags on the first of August, after which the Viceroy Li will visit Peking.

OCTOBER THE FOURTH.

24th July, 1885.

MUKDEN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

It is with great pleasure I have to announce abundance of rain; probably, indeed, some people will be found complaining of its quantity. It came a fortnight ago in light showers sufficient to keep in life what drought had not killed, but it has come recently in torrents, and if the skies do not belie their appearance we have not yet had all we are to receive.

The need of rain all over Northern China was very serious. A young man whose father is a mandarin in Szchuen was here not long ago, and reported that all along his route the country was parched up. I am told that in the rich agricultural region of Kingchow in Liao-hsi no seed was sown in spring, as no showers had fallen. As far as I can learn, throughout the whole of Liao-tung, up to if not beyond Kirin, the barley and wheat crops are an utter failure. Barley in this neighbourhood grew to slightly more than a foot in height and then suddenly whitened, but the grains were all black, and so useless that they were left uncut till the ground had to be utilized for other purposes. I am informed that opium is also a complete failure this year. It appears that on account of pressure on finance the growth of opium was legalized

last year by a tax levied upon it, equal, it is said, to the tax on foreign opium. The revenue will gain little this year. If this drug is legalized, what of Indian opium in other years when showers will not fail as this year?

The telegraph is likely to have a considerable share of attention in this province. Its working is so effective and convenient that it will be soon sent to touch Corea, so that we may have news of what goes on there as soon as you in Shanghai.

A short time ago our old acquaintance the "paper-man" was the subject of a great deal of talk and trouble. People went about the street with a bit of red in their hair to save their tails from this "man's" evil scissors. I have not heard that many of the sprites got drowned in bowls of water laid as a trap for them on the window-sill, as was the case a few years ago. The epidemic spreads southwards, though it does not seem to have taken a very deep hold of the people.

18th July.

SHANSI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT AT TAI-KU.)

The present year bids fair to be one of plenty in Shansi. The rains have been enough, but not too much, and the poor are congratulating themselves on the probable cheapness of flour next winter. The fields are now beautified by the poppy blossoms. The increase in the cultivation of the poppy this year is very striking. Shansi misses the stern rule of Chang Chih-tung. During his governorship, he never succeeded in entirely suppressing the growth of opium, but he crowded it back into secluded fields. This summer, however, the farmers seem to make no attempt at concealment. Chang Chih-tung left Shansi a thoroughly hated man, and the greater part of his unpopularity was due to his increasing the financial burdens of the opium-smokers by his partial suppression of the growth of the plant. The absorbing question with a great part of the Shansi population is, how to get means to fill the opium pipe.

The missionaries of the China Inland Mission at Tai-yuen Fu have just had an unpleasant experience in connection with the work of the opium refuge conducted by them. A patient unfortunately died in the hospital, whereupon the relatives of the deceased accused the missionaries of foul play and demanded a large sum of money, refusing also to remove the body until their demands were satisfied. The Che-hsien was finally appealed to. He made an examination, and expressed the opinion that the man died a natural death, and he therefore ordered the relatives to remove the body immediately. After some delay the Che-hsien's order was complied with, and it is hoped that the trouble is over. Much gratitude is due to the promptness and justice of the magistrate. In the interior, the death of a patient while under a foreigner's treatment may be a serious matter.

Dr. D. E. Osborne of the A. B. C. F. M. Mission received a gratifying expression of appreciation from the Chinese lately. The doctor had successfully treated a clerk in one of the leading banks of Tai-ku Hsien who had attempted to commit suicide with opium. A few days after, the leading member of the banking firm, accompanied by a dozen or more friends, came to the Doctor's residence and presented him with gifts amounting to eighteen or twenty taels, and also a gorgeous tablet of red and gold, on which his virtues were extolled with no unstinted hand.

Messrs. Smith, Cassells, Beauchamp, and Hoste, who held evangelistic meetings in Shanghai last spring, have recently passed through Shansi on their way to Su-ch'uan and Shensi. They have held meetings at every mission station on their route inland. June 29th.

FOOCHOW.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

It is a matter of much regret that for all practical purposes Foochow is still at Sharp Peak, the shipping being unable to come further up the Min; and complaints are both loud and numerous at this undesirable state of affairs.

At almost any other season of the year, the detention of the trade consequent on the distance the cargo-boats have to travel, and the time they take to perform a journey, would scarcely be viewed as a hardship; but in addition to the delay this imposed, there is at this season the daily expectation of typhoons visiting Sharp Peak, and the treacherous nature of the holding ground at that anchorage is perfectly well known to all; besides which there is not the least feeling of security on that score on the part of any shipmaster visiting the place. The s.s. *Denbighshire* dragged her anchor during a bit of a breeze, and the *Sin Nanzing* dragged her anchors during no breeze at all. It is hard to say who is to blame for the delay in lifting the submerged torpedoes (all of which, by the way, have had their fuses extracted,) but it is generally admitted that a little pressure brought to bear on the local authorities by H.B.M. Consul would have the desired effect: failing that gentleman's interference, it is quite possible the Foochow Chamber of Commerce may act independently in representing their grievance to headquarters. At all the other ports where torpedoes were laid down, they have been lifted, and the traffic resumed as uninterrupted as before the rupture with France.

It is my melancholy duty here to record the death of Captain George Pittman of the s.s. *Namoa*. This unfortunate and lamentable event took place on Thursday, 16th July, and created a painful impression by its suddenness. The deceased gentleman was well and hearty on Thursday morning, and was attacked by that uncompromising disease cholera, to which he succumbed after a very few hours' illness. Captain Pittman was known to a large circle of people, and was universally esteemed and respected. His body was towed up to Pagoda Anchorage on Friday in one of the *Namoa's* boats, and the funeral service was attended by a great concourse of friends, who assembled to pay their last respect to the memory of a most amiable man.

The U.S.S. *Enterprise* left Sharp Peak yesterday afternoon for New York. She has however a long, long journey before her, her immediate destination being some of the Australian ports, whence after a brief stay she will proceed to New Zealand. From New Zealand she crosses over to Valparaiso, performing a singular service on her journey across the Pacific, which is no less than that of taking soundings at distances of 100 miles apart, right across the ocean from New Zealand to Valparaiso. She has a good stock of sounding apparatus and gear on board, and what she still wants will be supplied in the colonies. From Valparaiso the *Enterprise* proceeds round Cape Horn to New York. The *Juniata* preceded the *Enterprise* by some ten days, also bound to America, her route being through the Straits of Sunda to Zanzibar, thence to Madagascar and Cape Town, before heading for the land of Liberty. The *Palos*, which has arrived here to relieve the *Enterprise*, goes up to the Settlement on Monday next (27th). The weather as usual at this place is most changeable. Saturday (18th) was a good day, but in the evening a fierce wind arose and continued all night and Sunday, while drenching rains poured incessantly, and now I hear there has been a typhoon over at Tamsui. Our lowest reading on Sunday was 29°50, with the wind from S.S.W. all day. All hopes of raising the *Kwangtung* have been dissipated. Messrs. Black & Wilson I believe

thought it possible she could have been raised; but that is a month ago, and we have had freshets and springtides and all sorts of things since that time.

We have the following steamers here:—*Lemox, Bengloe, Flintshire, Menmuir, Port Jackson, Thales, Nanzing and Palos.* The *Thales*, for Hongkong, and the *Nanzing*, for Shanghai, leave to-morrow, wind and weather permitting.

21st July.

CRISPUS.

FROM SHANSI TO YUNNAN.

(NOTES OF A JOURNEY THROUGH CHINA.)

April 1st.—(Continued.)—We moved off at half-past five, a thick fog lying about the town, and beggars out at that early hour, on the look out for the early worms. We now went up a little, then descended zig-zag, on a road with a good patch of paved roadway here and there between the bad patches. We passed lots of rocky caves in mounds right and left of the road and all over the plateau we were crossing. Bad road this time: slip, fall, and crash goes the chair, one man under the shafts, another over, and myself all of a heap amongst the debris. Result: man damaged, chair damaged, myself very nearly damaged, a flock of brown headed, small-tailed sheep scared, a herd of brown swine scared, the shepherd in a funk at the scatteration of the sheep, the swine scampering down the valley and everybody busy repairing the wreck, or cursing each other's stupidity and praising their own abilities in having preserved me from falling over the cliffs, vowing candles, incense, and a pair of new sandals to the first divinity they meet, and a feast for themselves of the usual allowance of pork and whisky on arriving at Wei-ning.

The damage having been repaired, we marched off again. We passed a few holly bushes and some holly-oaks; also a few rhododendrons and some green birds like linnets, some oats in stacks and potatoes in baskets. By the way, that reminds me that I had an Irish stew of mutton and potatoes last night for dinner—not a bad dish for a hungry man. I left out the whisky, and the snakes left themselves out all right, so I got up quite fresh this morning. We passed a few fields amongst the rocks in which I noticed something growing—probably the poppy; but it was the only thing to relieve the dreariness for a long way.

At a quarter past seven we were at the bottom of the valley, with a fine sun shining over head, just come from Yunnan to meet us, and a south-west gale blowing slantingly across our path to cool us. At half-past eight we passed through a town or valley, the houses in which were of the most wretched hut-like kind, built of logs and maize stalks, whilst the ruins of strongly built stone houses were lying about on either side, some of them having trees growing inside them, or vegetables. An hour later we passed through another pass, whence we had a view of a few villages and clumps of dark trees on the mountain sides; and soon after ten we halted for breakfast in a village called Yao-jao, which has a population of thirty families, nearly all engaged in the eating-house business. Hens' and ducks' eggs, together with Yunnan sugar, were exposed for sale at nearly every door. Tubs and baskets had to be borrowed to feed the animals in the street, whilst we roughed it out in a wretched shanty with a low bench for a table, and a lower one for a stool, the only articles of furniture in the house except a fine strong woman, who did her best to make us comfortable in her wretched hovel.

Having got on the outside of a frugal meal, we marched again, passing lots of trees, some of them dying on the root for the want of requisites. The country is

very poor, and very thinly populated. It could not possibly keep a large population in food, and it was the mining industries that kept the population before the war. War, as usual, destroyed that industry by the stoppage of the works and the killing or hunting away of the miners and metallurgists; and the business has not revived with the return of peace. We were now passing through a rocky region, where the naked rocks jutted out of the ground for a few feet, looking from a distance like so many gravestones in a cemetery. South-west we went, and soon sighted a sheet of water ahead which I took for a large river, but which I am now told is a lake, created naturally on the site of the old city of Wei-ning. We now passed a few straggling hamlets here and there, where the greater part of the population was employed at thrashing manure heaps into fine powder by the use of the common flail. At 3 o'clock we got a fine view of the plain below—houses and villages, fields and trees, in all directions. We met several Miao-tze girls, whom I at first sight took for men, as they were dressed very much like men, with large turbans, long hempen robes, and sandals. It was the earrings in both ears that enabled me to distinguish them from the men. We soon sighted the city suburb and lake of Wei-ning Chou, and we halted at a commodious inn in the great suburb, having done another 40 li since breakfast, or 80 li all day. Here I soon received an invitation from my old friend General Chung to move into his Chen-tai Ya-men, which I declined with thanks.

General Chung called on me to try to persuade me to move into his yamen; but I again declined, thanking him for his kindness. I told him I could not accept his kind invitation on account of the persons who were with me. So he wound up by asking me to stay a few days to rest myself, and to dine with him each day at his yamen, which is new, large, and pleasantly situated. A written invitation followed his return to the yamen, and the Chou also sent me an invitation for the following day. I am well known here by reputation, although I have never been to the place before. This part of Kuei-chou juts out into the Yunnan territory, whilst part of Yunnan juts into this province. Governor-General Ts'ên Yü-ying thinks the boundary ought to be rectified, and has memorialized the Throne to that effect, recommending that Cheng-hsiung Chou be given to Kuei-chou in exchange for this place. I strongly suspect that the ancients who defined the boundary of these provinces had a very good reason for doing it as they did, the first of which was very likely the aweing of the aboriginal tribes, which are very powerful in these parts, by the presence of a Chen-tai and Tao-tai on the spot here, with strong garrisons only three days' journey from a similar position in Yunnan, viz., Chao-tung Fu. The next reason was, I think, the fact of there being valuable silver and copper mines in these parts, or within a day's journey of this place, which would make Kuei-chou somewhat better off than without such metallic resources; whilst Yunnan, being a country abounding in mines of great wealth in various parts of the province, could do very well without them. I may be wrong in my surmises, but I also may be right. The necessity for strong garrisons in these parts may not now exist, and might be done away with without endangering the peace of the province; but the fact of the mines still remains; and they are being worked profitably just now, I am told. The Yunnan mines are also in good working order, and their production might be increased many fold by machinery.

April 2nd.—The worthy magistrate called on me early this morning. I was just getting my head whitened in the most approved style by a local artist, who had neither balls of pomatum nor curling tongs

nor oakum, but who nevertheless performed his functions creditably; so I did not receive the magistrate, but begged to be excused doing so, and he returned to his yamen. About noon I sallied out to call on the local officials—that is the Chen-tai Chung, his aide-de-camp, his brigade-major, the magistrate, Tsien, and another official named Liu, in charge of the Likin Office here. I paid my visits to all the lower ones first, then went to the General, with whom I remained all the rest of day, talking about old times, and campaigns. I heard that three of the five Generals commanding the army corps under the General-in-Chief Tso Ta-wu from 1870 to 1875 were dead, one had retired, and friend Chung alone was left, as the Lieutenant-General, or Chen-tai, of this part of Kuei-chou—a post he has well merited, as he was really the most active of the Generals, and did his duty honestly. His next step will be the Tai-ship of one of the provinces. He stands a good chance for that of Yunnan, at Ta-li Fu. Friend Chung is gay and cheerful, and is in luck with his children, having six sons, the eldest, now thirteen, promising to distinguish himself as a literary character. By the way, that reminds me also that friend Tsien, who is a native of Yunnan, has a large family—six sons and five daughters, offspring of his three wives. The two eldest sons are already officials in some of the provinces, whilst the two eldest daughters are already the wives of officials. That is the way the population of China increases. Both friends Chung and Tsien are only fifty-one or two years old, and hale, hearty and vigorous persons, with none of the decaying signs of opium abuse visible.

Peking Gazettes.

ABSTRACT OF PEKING GAZETTES.

June 18th.—(1) A Decree ordering a further series of prayers for rain to be held at numerous State Temples where altars are to be erected and continuous services of prayer to be held at which officers in residence will be present. These services will commence on the 23rd inst. when His Majesty will visit the Ta Kao Tien and Shih Ying Kung in person.

(2) The Members of the Grand Council call His Majesty's attention to a Decree of the 20th year of Chia Ch'ing ordering that the "Veritable Record" of the sayings and doings of the past Emperors of the dynasty together with the Imperial Genealogical Scrolls which are deposited in the Ch'ien-ch'ing Hall should be taken out to be aired and dusted once in every two years.

This ceremony having been performed the year before last, the Grand Council now submit a list of the names of the high officers eligible for the duty of repeating the process this year, and pray that His Majesty will select therefrom two Manchu and two Chinese officers to whom the work will be entrusted.

A circle was placed round the names of the following high officers:

Yên Hsi, Hsi Ching, Pi Tao-yuan and Hsi Shu-ming.

(2) The Governor General at Canton reports that one Yén Kuang-ling, Captain in command of a steam revenue launch, was shot in an encounter with smugglers at a place called Mo-tao K'ou or "knife-grinding" inlet, in the Hsiang shan District in the spring of last year. He prays that marks of Imperial compassion may be bestowed upon the deceased according to the scale allotted by statute, a request which is granted by a Rescript appended to the Memorial.

(3) The Court of Censors report the receipt of a petition from Chou Kuan, ex-prefect of Yu-ning Fu in Honan, who complains of the injustice of his recent dismissal from the service on the denunciation of the Governor, who declared that the

petitioner had persistently refused to obey a summons to the provincial capital.

This the petitioner strenuously denies. He admits that he did not at once obey the summons, which was to attend the hearing of a case of long standing, but he explained to the Governor that he had important work on hand which would prevent his leaving for the moment. At the end of two months he managed to get away, and waited upon the Governor four times. The Governor refused to see him on every occasion, and five days after his arrival denounced him for "obstinate refusal to obey the summons" of his chief.

June 19th.—A Memorial from Liu Ping-chang, Governor of Chékang, reporting the receipt of a letter from the Board of Revenue informing him of the issue of an Imperial Decree ordering returns of arrears of taxation due from the people previous to the 5th year of Kuang Hsü to be sent in from all the provinces with a view to their remission as an Act of Imperial Grace.

The publication of this Decree in proclamation form has caused songs of praise for the Imperial virtue to be heard on every side, and the Financial Commissioner has been directed to consider a detailed scheme for giving effect to His Majesty's commands.

There is, the Memorialist regrets to say, a large number of so-called arrears of taxation which ought to be collected from the authorities and not from the people, the latter having paid them and the former having appropriated them to their own use and never entered the payments on their books. These appropriations, which in some instances have been applied to expenditure on public account for which no authority has been given or grant made, have been so disguised and complicated in the various "handings over" that have taken place on change of incumbents of the different posts, that it will be a matter of extreme difficulty, with over seventy Sub-prefectures, Departments and Districts to deal with, to ascertain accurately what are debts due from the people and what from the local authorities, who will be only too glad to wipe off their liabilities by this same Act of Grace.

In order to secure the best fulfilment of His Majesty's commands in his power, the Memorialist, upon the receipt thereof, sent agents with despatch and secrecy to every Prefecture, Sub-prefecture, Department, and District in the province with orders to bring to the provincial capital all the counterfoils of their tax receipts within a given time, which is too short to allow of their being altered, and to consign them to a committee of inspection appointed by the Financial Commissioner.

This act of the Memorialist has been the signal for attempts at intimidation on the part of those who are affected by the measure; but strict orders have been given for the most uncompromising scrutiny to be exercised in spite of the threats and rumours that have been given publicity to. This scrutiny will take time, as the most complicated accounts will have to be unravelled before the actual arrears of taxation due from the people can be ascertained and the exercise of the Imperial Bounty solicited.

The production of the amounts which this scrutiny shall show to have already been paid by the people but appropriated by the authorities will be demanded from the latter within a given time, under pain of denunciation.

June 20th.—(1) The Governor-General of Shensi and Kansu reports the suppression at its outset of a rising set on foot by one Li Chiu-ming, an army follower from Anhui, at a place called Chiu-chia Yao in the Su-chow Prefecture. The rising appears to have commenced in the usual way, viz: by the organisation of a secret society, initiation into which was accompanied by quasi religious rites. The organisation of the society having leaked out, its mem-

bers declared themselves in their true character by indulging in a cattle and kidnapping raid, after which they entrenched themselves, with numbers of people whom they had forced to join them, in a stockade. By treachery and superior force combined the rebels were driven out and some hundred or more were killed. The leaders of the band made their escape at the time, but were afterwards captured, the chief however, cheating justice by poisoning himself, while another of the prominent members of the gang died in his captor's hands. Ten other members of the gang were executed at Su chow.

(2) The Governor of Fêng-tien reports the murder of his nephew by his own uncle under circumstances of great barbarity.

The uncle, a Bannerman with the hereditary title of *Yün Chi Yü*, when residing in Tsi-tsihar, excited with drink one day in the early part of the present year, and irritated by the persistent demands of his landlord that he should evacuate the house he was renting, went to see his elder sister and ask her to take him and his mother in for a time. His sister made objections, whereupon Fu Ch'ang, which was the officer's name, reproached her with want of sisterly feeling, which provoked a sharp reply from her. Fu Ch'ang thereupon picked up a child, a boy of three years old, and dashed him to the ground. The child's mother ran to his aid, but Fu Ch'ang held her by the hair of the head while he picked the child up again by the belt and dashed it once more to the ground. The cries of the mother attracted the attention of the neighbours, who persuaded Fu Ch'ang to leave, but he suddenly returned, snatched the child from its mother's arms, and dashed it a third time to the ground, when it died. He then ran away and hid himself in a temple hard by, where he remained for the night plotting schemes of murder against the whole family. He went back to his sister's house at daylight armed with a knife, with the object of accomplishing his murderous designs, but his sister heard him coming, and, hiding behind the door, rushed upon him from behind as he entered and held him until assistance came and he was seized and brought to trial. He has now been sentenced to decapitation after the usual term of incarceration.

June 21st.—No documents of importance.

June 22nd.—(1) P'an Tsu-yin, on the expiration of his term of mourning, is re-appointed to his post in the Imperial College of Inscriptions, and is given the acting Presidentship of the Board of War during the absence of P'eng Yü-lin.

(2) A Memorial from the Governor of Honan reporting the further amalgamation of the *chiü*, or special Departments, such as the Grain Commissary's Department, the Military Accounts Department, the Waterways Department, the Department for the Promotion of Loyalty and Female Devotion, etc., by which means the services of about forty useless officers have been dispensed with, and a crowd of office servants, representing an annual saving of about Tls. 20,000.

The money thus saved does not appear in the regular expenditure of Honan because the greater portion is contributed by the authorities out of their anti-extortion allowances or raised by discounts on various payments, but the fact that the local authorities have so much the less to pay out of their own pockets cannot but indirectly affect the public revenues and the welfare of the people.

(3) A Memorial from Li Ping-hung, Acting Governor of Kueichow.

The Memorialist has received through Chiang Tsung-han, General in command of the Lien Wu Division, a petition from Yang Ju-i, an expectant Prefect, to the following effect:—

The petitioner's uncle, Yang Yü-k'ü, late General of the Kaochow Division in Kuang-tung, who was recently killed at the Chien-

nan Gate, left a concubine at home called Niu who lived with his wife. Hearing last autumn that his uncle had come back invalided from the front, and was inside the frontier on sick leave, the petitioner sent his uncle's concubine Niu to him to nurse him, but on reaching Nan-ning he heard that his uncle had long ago recovered and gone to the front again. This was in the month of January, and as there was no opportunity of sending the concubine back she remained for the time being at Nanning.

In February, the petitioner suddenly heard that his uncle had been killed in action at Chên-nan Kuan; whereupon, without venturing to tell his uncle's concubine, he hurried to Lung-chou to take charge of his uncle's remains and bring them back for burial. He reached Nanning on his return journey upon the 29th of March, and he then broke the sad news to the concubine, who threw herself upon the coffin in a paroxysm of grief and said she had no further wish to live. For three days not even a spoonful of water passed her lips, and on the night of the 31st, after she had prepared the usual sacrifice and offered a tearful libation before his remains, she took on opportunity to swallow some opium, which killed her before remedies could be applied. Her body was then placed in a coffin and the two were conveyed back to Hunan. In conclusion the petitioner prayed that application might be made to His Majesty through the proper channel for the bestowal of some mark of Imperial recognition of the devotion that this woman had shown.

The Memorialist supports the application in terms of high eulogy, and the request is granted by a Rescript appended to the Memorial.

June 23rd.—A Memorial from the Governor of Fêng-tien soliciting His Majesty's permission to introduce a few changes into the official system of that province.

In the year 1874 Ch'ung Shih, who was then Military Governor of Fêng-tien, finding the administrative system of the province so steeped in corruption as to necessitate the immediate introduction of reforms, obtained the permission of the Throne to the adoption of certain regulations placing the civil administration on the same basis as those of the Eighteen Provinces. These regulations have now been in force for ten years, and have been productive of great improvement in the mode of administration as well in the morals of the people; but the experience of the Memorialist during the year that he has held the post of *Chiang Chün*, or Military Governor, has shown him that the rules are not complete in certain particulars, and seem to require further modifications, the necessity for which has been created by the altered conditions of the present time. These alterations, which are three in number, he begs permission to submit for the consideration of Their Majesties.

First, an annual report on the merits of the Intendants of Circuit and Prefects should be submitted to the Throne, in accordance with the rule prevailing in other provinces where every official from the Financial Commissioner down to a Prefect has a report on his character and capacity annually laid before His Majesty. When the civil administration was adopted in 1874 there was only one Prefect in Fêng-tien and no Taotais. Now there are three Taotais, one Prefect and one independent sub-Prefect, whose duties are similar to those of officers of the same rank elsewhere, but upon whose merits or the reverse no annual confidential report is submitted.

Secondly, the privilege of recommendation for promotion should be extended. By regulations in force in all the provinces, the for every fifteen officers from a Taotai to a District Magistrate, permission is granted to recommend one officer for distinguished service. Some time ago, there

Referred to the Board concerned.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

The Minutes of last meeting are read, confirmed, signed by the Chairman, and passed for publication.

Locality of Dairy.	Remained Return.	Therms. Dols. Cows	Native Cows	Calves	Eng. Cows	Native Cows	Therms. Dols. Cows	Total	Remarks.
Hongkew B 780	50	1	1	1	1	1	3	10	English calf born, an English calf having brought a calf
Broadway No. 2	10	1	1	1	1	1	3	10	1 Buffalo sold, 1 English cow and calf bought.
" No. 3	37	1	1	1	1	1	3	10	1 Buffalo sold, 1 English cow and calf bought.
" No. 4	31	1	1	1	1	1	3	10	1 Buffalo sold, 1 English cow and calf bought.
Lee Hongkew Road	34	1	1	1	1	1	3	10	1 Buffalo sold, 1 English cow and calf bought.
Woo-sung Road	34	1	1	1	1	1	3	10	1 Buffalo sold, 1 English cow and calf bought.
Shoa Village	10	4	4	4	4	4	16	40	1 Buffalo sold, 1 English cow and calf bought.
" No. 2	33	1	1	1	1	1	3	10	1 Buffalo sold, 1 English cow and calf bought.
" No. 3	33	1	1	1	1	1	3	10	1 Buffalo sold, 1 English cow and calf bought.
Tai-hoo Village	35	1	1	1	1	1	3	10	1 Buffalo sold, 1 English cow and calf bought.
Punch Road to Gnamery	26	1	1	1	1	1	3	10	1 Buffalo sold, 1 English cow and calf bought.
Yuen-sung	33	1	1	1	1	1	3	10	1 Buffalo sold, 1 English cow and calf bought.
Sung-lee	26	1	1	1	1	1	3	10	1 Buffalo sold, 1 English cow and calf bought.
Fah-sien-joh (South)	16	1	1	1	1	1	3	10	1 Buffalo sold, 1 English cow and calf bought.
Wing-tung (Apple)	28	1	1	1	1	1	3	10	1 Buffalo sold, 1 English cow and calf bought.
Overweg, Bangkok	28	1	1	1	1	1	3	10	1 Buffalo sold, 1 English cow and calf bought.
Lo-poh	17	1	1	1	1	1	3	10	1 Buffalo sold, 1 English cow and calf bought.
Hung-fai	17	1	1	1	1	1	3	10	1 Buffalo sold, 1 English cow and calf bought.
Zee	13	1	1	1	1	1	3	10	1 Buffalo sold, 1 English cow and calf bought.
South of Fah-sien-joh	0	1	1	1	1	1	3	10	1 Buffalo sold, 1 English cow and calf bought.
	342	1	1	1	1	1	3	10	1 Buffalo sold, 1 English cow and calf bought.
	342	1	1	1	1	1	3	10	1 Buffalo sold, 1 English cow and calf bought.

These performances are continued during a part of every day; and also every night till past midnight, frequently extending to 1.30 a.m.

The Directors' last report was issued on the 15th November, 1884.
Mr. Ernest Major, the late Chairman, visited the Company's estates in Borneo in

January last. His report was read to the shareholders at the extraordinary general meeting, held on the 11th May, 1885.

The reports of Mr. Gibson, the Manager of the Sunlambert Tobacco Estate, continue satisfactory. His last letter, dated the 21st June, 1885, stated:—

"The tobacco is really growing beautifully just now, and everything at present looks to promise a favourable result. I hope by the end of July to have finished planting with 2,000,000 trees. Immediately this year's tobacco crop comes off the ground I shall hole before undergrowth comes up, and plant out all this clearing with Liberian coffee. We shall then at a very small extra expense have about 300 acres of coffee, which I am certain will be very valuable. I am busy now hoeing for coffee, and in a few days shall commence planting out the fine nurseries which I am going to bring over from the Siboga."

The Directors retire in accordance with the deed of settlement, and with the exception of Mr. Daeth, who has left China, offer themselves for re-election.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, 31st December, 1884.

Dr.		Tls.
Balance, 30th June, 1884		8,152.35
Agent Elopura		57.37
Expense Account		1,343.33
Interest Account		202.70
Charges Account, Agent Elopura		2,450.62
Exchange Account		4.50
Domodong Estate		5,151.90
Timber Account		5,532.73
1884 Tobacco Account		11,960.59
Tails	34,518.99	

Cr.		Tls.
By Balance		34,518.99
Tails	34,518.99	

BALANCE SHEET, 31st December, 1884.

Liabilities.		Tls.
4,000 Shares		100,000.00
Treasury Elopura		8,211.30
J. Morrison, Agent Elopura		576.23
Capital Account, 2nd call		12,523.40
Tails	121,310.53	

Assets.		Tls.
150 Shares Unallotted		3,750.00
900 Forfeited Shares		19,255.02
Cash—		23,035.62
Agua Bank		653.15
General Agent		86.17
A. MacD. Gibson, Agent Elopura		13,957.51
Property—		79,727.46

Land Account		18,244.72
Siboga Estate		4,562.23
Sunlambert Estate		391.09
Mariene Lots Kuitat		235.39
do. Elopura		1,122.01
Suburban Lots		1,111.04
Survey Account		8,740.09
Timber		1,169.00
Tobacco		6,700.00
Tails	42,346.50	

Plant—		
Steam Felling Machinery		1,838.00
Cargo Boats, etc.		600.52
Steam Launch		2,739.41
Buildings, Furniture, etc.		2,234.13
Tails	6,711.96	
Profit and Loss Account		34,518.99
Tails	121,310.53	

E. & O. L.
Shanghai, 17th July, 1885.

MORRIS & Co.,
General Agents.

I hereby certify that I have examined the foregoing Accounts, comparing them with the Books and various Vouchers of the Company, and that I have found them all in order.

(Signed) H. J. LIMBY,
Auditor.

The CHAIRMAN stated that the first call, of Tls. 7 per share, had been paid on 2,052 shares, and the second call, of Tls. 2.50 per share, had been paid on 1,627 shares. In addition to that, there were many foreign shareholders, some of them in England, whom they expected to pay the calls bye-and-bye. They had made these calls to carry on the tobacco crop of 1885; and he was glad to say that this was going on as successfully as they could wish. They had all read the report, which contained an extract from a letter of Mr. Gibson's dated the 21st June, and since then they had received another letter from Mr. Gibson, dated the 3rd July, in which he said,

"I am glad to be able to report well of our progress here. The tobacco commences to grow very well, and the weather is all I

could desire. We have planted out up to date 959,000 and are still busy planting. It is now July, and in a month more we shall start on jungle felling for next crop."

Continuing, the Chairman said the prospects of the Company of course depended entirely upon the success of the tobacco. They had received altogether about Tls. 87,000, of which they had written off Tls. 34,000. This Tls. 34,000 included all preliminary expenses and everything, so that they started their tobacco estate clear. The balance, of about Tls. 54,000, included the value of all the land, and the survey fees expended upon it. Their only difficulty ahead seemed to be about going on next year, and this they would have to discuss later on. Mr. Gibson's letter said that in another month it would be necessary to commence felling for next year's crop, but beyond that he believed the expenses of the 1886 tobacco crop would not commence till about February. Felling would cost about \$1,500, so it would be necessary for them to decide whether they would spend this \$1,500 or wait two or three months, and see whether the present crop turned out favourably enough to encourage them to do so.

Mr. MORRIS suggested that this should be left to the Directors.

The CHAIRMAN moved—
That the Directors' Report, and Accounts for the half-year ending the 31st December, 1884, be passed as presented.

Mr. RIVINGTON seconded the motion, and it was carried.

The CHAIRMAN said the Directors retired according to rule, but offered themselves for re-election, with the exception of Mr. Daeth, and Mr. Rivington offered himself for election in Mr. Daeth's place.

Mr. SYLVA moved—
That the Directors to serve until the next Annual General Meeting be Messrs. F. Major, J. Morris, Ching Lien Sien, Yau Chiun Chi, Wang Tso Chin and C. Rivington.

Mr. PEREIRA seconded the motion, and it was carried.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that they were doing all they could to make the present tobacco crop a success; and it was generally acknowledged that they had in Mr. Gibson about the best man they could get. If any shareholders had any questions to ask he would be happy to answer them.

A Chinese Shareholder asked what steps had been taken with regard to the forfeiture of shares on which the calls had not been paid.

The CHAIRMAN explained that Mr. Dowdall, the Company's legal adviser, had been instructed to take the necessary steps in order that the forfeiture might be carried out in a perfectly legal manner.

Numerous other legal questions were asked by Chinese shareholders, with regard to the accounts, and were answered by the Chairman, partly in Chinese and partly through an interpreter.

CHINESE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

MINUTES of a Meeting of the Committee of the Chinese Polytechnic Institution and Reading Room held on the 15th of July, 1885.

Present:—Messrs. W. V. Drummond (Chairman), W. Judd and Tong Mow-chee (Joint Treasurers), H. E. Hobson, E. B. Drew, J. Henningsen, Hsü Chung-hu, Hsü Pao-chu, Wang Chung-foo, Hwa Jeh-tung, and John Fryer (Hon. Sec.)

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Hsü CHUNG-HU placed on the table all the documents relating to the funds, houses and land belonging to the Institution which he had taken possession of since the death of his father. He also presented a statement of accounts balanced up to date, with Bank Deposit books and ready money representing upwards of Fifteen Hundred Tails.

Mr. DREW proposed, Mr. HOBSON seconded, and the meeting agreed, that Mr. Tong Mow-chee be associated with Mr. Judd as Joint-Treasurer, and that the accounts and funds be at once placed in their hands.

Mr. DRUMMOND proposed, Mr. HOBSON seconded, and the meeting agreed, that the Treasurers should audit the accounts and look into the various agreements or arrangements by which the land and houses belonging to the Institution are let or leased, giving a full report of their investigations at as early a date as convenient.

Mr. HENNINGSEN mentioned that Mr. S. A. Nathan had instructed him to offer to the Committee the loan of a large and valuable collection of models at present in Messrs. Sassoon's godowns. The Secretary was instructed to write and accept the offer upon condition that the models were suitable for the purposes of the Institution and that the Committee would assume no responsibility whatever in case of injury or loss, although they would use every reasonable effort for their preservation.

The Sub-Curator was asked for his catalogue of the books, apparatus and furniture, but could not produce a satisfactory or complete one. Mr. Hobson's offer to send a suitable person to assist the Sub-Curator in drawing up a complete catalogue in English and Chinese was accepted with thanks.

Mr. DREW proposed, Mr. TONG MOW-CHEE seconded, and the meeting agreed that the Chairman, Secretary and Mr. Tong King-sing be appointed a sub-committee to select and arrange with a suitable native gentleman to take the entire charge of the Institution in accordance with the new Regulations.

The Sub-Committee deputed to arrange the boundary question with the Municipal Council's Acting Surveyor reported that the matter would have, in all probability, to stand over till the Surveyor's (Mr. Clarke) return to Shanghai.

A vote of thanks was passed in favour of Mr. Hsü Chung-hu for his timely services with respect to the funds and property of the Institution since he took them in charge.

It was arranged to have another meeting as soon as the Treasurers' reports and the catalogue are ready.

W. V. DRUMMOND,
Chairman.

Amusements.

THE "MASCOTTE" OPERA COMPANY.

THE "BOHEMIAN GIRL" AND "TRIAL BY JURY."

Balfe's beautiful opera and Gilbert and Sullivan's delightful piece of absurdity formed a capital programme for Thursday evening's performance, and in spite of the disagreeable weather there was a fairly large audience. In order to bring the pieces within the limit of time, the prologue of the "Bohemian Girl" was omitted, and the opera was begun with the scene at the Gipsies' Camp. Regarded as a drama the "Bohemian Girl" possesses even less merit than most pieces of its class; but Balfe's music ensures it an eternal popularity, and this music was on the whole tolerably sung by the Mascotte Company on Thursday evening. It almost goes without saying that the three most famous airs of the opera, "I dreamt I dwelt in marble halls," "The heart bowed down," and "When other lips" were all heartily encored; and throughout, the efforts of the actors were well received. Miss Davenport was sufficiently tender and emotional as Arline; but Mr. Farley did not rise sufficiently to the occasion when Count Arnheim discovers in the Gipsy girl bought before him for theft his long lost daughter. Miss Florence Seymour sang exceedingly

well, and made the most of her part as the Gipsy Queen, and Mr. Tyrrell as the Gipsy Chief created a little diversion by his amusing solecisms on his first introduction to the refinements of high life. The orchestra, composed of Messrs. Sauvlet, Iburg and Bernard, played the overture excellently; but in the incidental music the piano was heard much too loudly, the voices of the singers being sometimes almost drowned by it. This is a fault which has been apparent on more than one previous occasion. Mr. Sauvlet appears to get a little carried away by his love for the instrument over which he has such command; and he occasionally forgets the necessity of subordinating it to the tones of the singers. In the interval between the operas, Professor Sauvlet's composition, "St. George's March," was played by the orchestra. This was a really fine piece of music, admirably performed.

With Gilbert and Sullivan's "Trial by Jury," the Company were hardly so successful as they have been with most of their productions. Mr. Tyrrell's performance as the Judge was a clever piece of comic acting, and his singing of the famous ballad in which his Lordship relates the manner in which he became a judge was marked by a fairly clear enunciation; but on the whole the acting of the Company was too boisterous; and a great many of the telling points of the libretto were missed. There is always a keen satire underlying Gilbert's absurdities; and by treating his comic operas as if they were mere farces this is necessarily to a great extent lost to the audience. The music, however, was well sung, and plenty of laughter was provoked, the performers being loudly cheered at the fall of the curtain.

"H.M.S. PINAFORE."

The most popular of Gilbert and Sullivan's operas was very successfully produced by the Mascotte Company on Saturday. The Company had been able to obtain an unusually large chorus by the permission granted to a number of seamen from the ships of the British navy in port to appear on the stage; and the announcement that so popular an amateur actor as Mr. Jules Mumm was to assume the part of the commanding officer of the *Pinafore* added to the attractiveness of the programme. The scene on the deck of the *Pinafore* was well put on the stage, two real cannons occupying conspicuous positions; while at the approach of the First Lord of the Admiralty to visit the ship the distant forts were seen belching forth flames, and a few seconds later the firing of a salute in honour of his Lordship was heard. On the whole the actors had quite caught the spirit of the piece. As Sir Joseph Porter, Mr. Farley sang well, especially in the celebrated song in which he relates his career; but the stateliness of his deportment was almost unrelieved by any touches of humour, except such as must be credited solely to the author. We have before alluded to a tendency of some of the actors to treat Gilbert and Sullivan's operas as mere farces; but in avoiding this fault Mr. Farley fell a little into the opposite extreme: he was too commonplace. Mr. Neil O'Brien was a remarkably angular Dick Deadeye; and indeed this is one of the most successful characters we have seen him assume. The Captain Corcoran of Mr. Jules Mumm was really a clever impersonation, spirited and at the same time free from exaggeration; while none of the points were missed. The plaintive air with which he opens the second act was loudly encored, and in the duet with Little Buttercup, in which she darkly foreshadows the change in store for the Captain, he shared with Miss Davenport in perhaps the biggest hit of the evening. Unfortunately the famous air, "He is an Englishman," generally one of the most telling points in

the opera, fell utterly flat, as Mr. Scott, who acted the part of boatswain, does not possess the voice to give proper effect to it. Miss Eva Davenport sang as well as ever as Josephine; and Miss Seymour, though physically unsuited to the part of Little Buttercup, nevertheless filled the rôle very successfully, singing well, and spiritedly keeping up the fun of the piece. As usual, much amusement was caused by the diminutive midshipman, in this case played by a pretty intelligent little child even younger than most exponents of this part.

A little diversion was introduced at the commencement of the second act, when a nautical hornpipe was very gracefully danced by Miss Blanche Thompson in a sailor costume, and Mr. Vernon Reid sang with good effect the favourite ballad of the "Midshipmite."

SHANGHAI YACHT CLUB.

A handicap race was sailed on Saturday under the following programme, with the strong breeze handicap:—

Handicap race for yachts belonging to members of the Club. Prize, \$20. Entrance fee, \$3.

Start at 0.45 p.m., according to sailing regulation (1), from an imaginary line between the *Yuenfah* and the Signal Station at Pootung; sail up river; luff round a stake boat moored at the lower end of the Seven Mile Reach and return, finishing across the starting line. If the Committee deem it expedient to postpone the race, No. 7 will be hoisted instead of the starting flag. If any yacht arrives after dark, she is to sail close enough to the *Yuenfah* to report arrival.

The *Undine* being now in dock, the number of yachts which turned out to compete was reduced to four, which crossed the line in the following order:—

	h.	m.	sec.
<i>Louise</i>	12	52	15
<i>Charm</i>	12	53	4
<i>Fairy</i>	12	53	10
<i>Thistle</i>	12	53	25

The *Charm* took first place before arriving at the stake-boat, which was rounded as follows:—

	h.	m.	sec.
<i>Charm</i>	2	17	15
<i>Louise</i>	2	19	4
<i>Thistle</i>	2	52	42
<i>Fairy</i>	2	58	

This order was maintained to the finish, the *Thistle* winning by 3 sec. on her time allowance, with the *Fairy* second, as per following table:—

Yachts.	Allow- ance.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed time.	Corrected time.
	m. s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.
Thistle ..	14	0 12 53	2 4 13	2 3 19	47 3 5 47
Fairy	15	40 12 53	10 4 14	40 3 21	30 3 5 50
Charm....	2	0 12 53	4 4 17	3 3 8	3 3 6 3
Louise....	3	0 12 52	4 6 13	3 13 58	3 10 59

Correspondence.

THE MIXED COURT.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—I am not alone, I believe, in the desire for more information as to the threatened disaster at the Mixed Court.

The reasons for Mr. Huang's strategic movement to the rear are not (unless he is grossly maligned, and this too we should like to know) far to seek. But the reasons for the rumoured removal of Mr. Giles, we desire much more light upon. If he has done wrong, why re-instate him with effusive courtesy? If he has done right, why remove him after a term of mock office? Has he done wrong? Has the faintest whisper of venality ever been breathed against his character as Assessor? Has he shown ignorance and

incapacity on the Bench? Has he exceeded his powers, or failed to exercise legitimate authority? Has he injured foreign interests when in conflict with Chinese claims? or has he neglected to see full justice done to fair Chinese claims against foreigners? Has he lost his temper? Though who would not, when rudely rapped over the knuckles and slapped on the back by a so-called Chinese gentleman and scholar?

Now we have been great in public meetings lately. We met in large numbers to save the life of Tao Si-yung, the result being I know not what. We met to preserve the Woosung bar from being blocked. The esteemed Chairman of the Municipal Council assured us in ringing tones that the bar was saved. He was laughed at; but he was right. We met to save the fair and useful Electric Light from extinction. We succeeded, and are rewarded by an occasional languid but evidently good-humoured wink from this grateful but most fickle illumination. Is a public meeting of any use now,—not to save life, or light, or water-way,—but to protest against an undeserved injury to a public servant whose aim for many long months has been to maintain, amidst abounding venality and injustice, the vigour and the dignity of right? Or must we content ourselves, like the tearful admirers of Mr. Huang, with dreary umbrellas, and scrolls, and rapid sentiment?

At any rate I think we may justly demand, though with all due deference and respect, that the reasons for this extraordinary action be furnished by the British authorities in Peking, and action be stayed pending an appeal to the Foreign Office.

I remain, Sir,

Faithfully yours,

CIVIS.

28th July.

THE NEW OPIUM CONVENTION.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—In your leading article of the 28th inst., on the subject of the recently signed Opium Convention, it appears to me that very meagre justice is dealt out to those who have so long done their utmost to curtail or suppress the Indo-Chinese opium trade. I have the impression that the signature of this very Convention, however tardy, is due in a measure to the persistent representations of these agitators. But however this may be, and laying aside for the moment the character and probable effects of this Convention, allow me to ask the following questions, which your leading article has suggested to my mind.

Granted that the advisers of the Emperor Kuang Hsi are prepared to pocket complacently and without a moral pang their Tls. 60 per chest of opium tax, does it follow that the old Emperor Tao Kuang was insincere in his resolve forty years ago to "make no profit from the vice and misery of his people?"

It is true that the Anti-Opium Society would be guilty of exaggeration and of a false charge were it stated by them that England in 1855 is forcing opium into China. But does it in any sense follow that the charge was a false one during the first sixty years of this nineteenth century?

It may be that little or nothing can be hoped for from this new Convention as to the suppression of opium smoking or of opium cultivation. But who will venture to assert that nothing could have been done to restrain or uproot the vice, had England responded thirty or forty years ago to China's earnest appeal?

* Certainly not. The Emperor Tao Kuang was perfectly sincere. Have we said anything to the contrary? So far from doing so, we contrasted, in our article, the utilitarianism of Kuang Hsi with the fine patriotism of the older Sovereign.—Ed.

Take just one case in illustration of the state of things then and now. The city of Haugchow, in common with most of the cities and towns in the Empire, is full now of opium-shops; and the province of Ché-liang grows the poppy largely. Fifty years ago there was not a single opium den in that city; opium smoking was unknown in the country villages; and the extensive T'ai-chow poppy-growth was, I believe, not begun. The prospect now is, alas! but a dreary one. Possibly, not probably, the new Convention means the collapse before long of the Indian opium revenue. More probably, as you point out, it implies the complete demoralisation of China by the stimulus given to the native growth.

One only ray of hope comes from the consideration to which you draw attention, namely that this Convention may tend to withdraw the sections of power from the provincial governors, and to centralize the revenue and consequent authority in Peking. Should such an unexpected accession to power take place, and that power be energized by telegraphs and railways, China may even yet vindicate her moral sincerity in this opium business by effective enactments, instead of the spasmodic and useless fulminations of the past.

I remain, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

A. E. M.

Shanghai, 30th July.

Miscellaneous.

THE FLOODS IN KWANGTUNG.

The Rev. Mr. Ost returned from Canton this afternoon (21st), after a prolonged and fatiguing tour in the flooded districts. It may be remembered that Messrs. Ost, Fulton, and Grundy selected the North West River for their mission of relief, and they have been absent for about a fortnight. They went up nearly as far as the border of the Kwangtung province, and their system of relief was similar to that described by the Rev. M. Pearce, whose letter we published on the 15th. From Mr. Ost's statement, it is quite clear that the distress is both widespread and severe. Notwithstanding some native exaggerations concerning certain localities—chiefly explainable from the fact that the places may have been at first entirely submerged, and then partly relieved of water—the actual distress is very great. Besides this, it is doubtful whether the second crop of rice can be saved, as in many cases it is covered by a layer of six feet of sand. The distress is certain to be felt for over three months until the second crop can be gathered, even in places where the crop can be saved. In districts where the fields are sand-heaps, and the second crop cannot be planted in time, the dearth of food will be proportionately greater.

Mr. Ost and his party took 500 piculs of rice, and 100 piculs of biscuit; and the task of distributing this over nearly 80 villages may be imagined. The heat was sometimes 99, and at night the thermometer occasionally got down as far as 74. The difficulties of getting from one place to another were similar to those described by Mr. Pearce, the eager natives not seldom carrying the European relieving force on their backs through the water and mud. In the villages visited no less than 25,000 persons were relieved; and some notion of the extent of the distress may be obtained when we state that about 3,200 houses had been swept away. Of course many of these tenements were of a kind which Europeans would perhaps describe as huts, or even hovels. But houses of \$50 or even \$1,000 in value were carried away, and the poorest tenement would probably be valued at \$10 to \$20. The district which has suffered most is that between Wong-Kong and Kwong Ning; and it may be noted, as a gratifying fact, that

the local mandarins of Kwong-ning had raised a subscription of about \$3,000, to relieve the most pressing necessities of the sufferers before Mr. Ost and party reached that place.

Mr. Ost is, equally with Mr. Pearce, pleased to note the fact that the Tung Wah and Oi Yuk representatives had been ahead of his party everywhere. The aid thus given was timely, if not very large; and the European helpers in this good work would be glad to confer with the agents of these Chinese Charitable Societies concerning future action of a combined nature. The system of relief followed by the North West River party was, as we have said, similar to that followed by Mr. Pearce on the West River. They asked for the receipts of the Tung Wah and Oi Yuk Tong gifts, and when these were produced, the elder of the village received a quantity of rice and biscuit to distribute among the really distressed. The missionary gentlemen intimated publicly that the intention was to get at those most in want, and left the elders to do the distribution. It appears that from Wai-teap (in Kwongsi) down to Samshui the rice crop is entirely gone. The floods usually come between the first and second crops, so that in ordinary seasons little damage is done. But old men, of say seventy or eighty, say that within their memory nothing so disastrous has ever been seen by them. It has been stated that the water did not get over the embankment, but it has been certainly 30 feet over its usual level, and the river banks are about 20 feet in height. In several places the breaches in the embankments were being repaired.

There is much sickness prevalent, chiefly fever and skin diseases; and it was fortunate that Mr. Ost's party was accompanied by Dr. Wong, one of Dr. Kerr's old students, who took medicines with him at his own expense, and gave his services free. Many cases were treated during the journey, and the people were very grateful for such attentions. The poor peasants of Kwangtung were amazed that people in Hongkong and Canton should think of their distress, and send help to them in their hour of need; and in this way doubtless a good feeling may be established which will bear good fruit in the future.

Mr. Ost purposes now to wait until the return of Mr. Pearce to Canton ere further action is decided upon. Mr. Pearce and party left on his second expedition on Thursday last and is expected back tomorrow. Another double-trip will then be mapped out; and as the cost of house-building must fall heavily upon the homeless, Mr. Ost thinks that a little money gift would be timely when the hot weather is over. That, however, may stand until the people are saved from starvation. If we estimate that the Fund now reaches say \$11,000, it will be seen that over half has already been spent. During the various trips there have been distributed 2,400 piculs of rice, and \$1,000 worth of biscuit. That means an expenditure of about \$6000, leaving a little less than \$5000 still to dispose of. There can be little doubt but that, if more money is needed, it can be raised without very great difficulty. In the meantime, we think the missionary gentlemen deserve the best thanks of the subscribers for their laborious and painstaking distribution of the bounty committed to their care.—*China Mail*.

The following report, furnished to Mr. Stewart-Lockhart, has been forwarded to us for publication:—

THE DISTRESS IN THE UPPER SAM SHUI AND LOWER T'SENG UN DISTRICTS.

1.—As regards the area over which severe destitution prevails—

Above the town of So Pau, on the right bank of the river (going northward) is an extensive plain, much of which, being

lower than the bed, afforded great facilities of irrigation, and was in consequence fertile and thickly populated. The plain varies in width from 4 to 12 miles, and the length of the submerged part from North to South cannot be less than 60 miles. Near the foot of the mountains the land dips slightly, and here the worst effects of the flood are seen. Most of the villages are in ruins, the crops lost, and in many places so entire is the change which the land has undergone that it would seem impossible to recover the ground for cultivation. On the left side of the river the fields are higher, the embankments fewer, and the destruction of houses and villages in the lower part of the valley less complete, though on both sides of the river the crops have perished.

2.—The extreme poverty of the people is more than ever apparent. The land is no longer flooded, and more than a month has gone by since the waters retired from the higher grounds on which most of the villages stood. Yet only in five or six places had the people commenced to rebuild. They certainly would not remain without houses of some kind if they could find means to build, and it is a sad fact, which speaks for itself, that thousands remain houseless.

3.—It is specially noticeable that whilst the distant villages have suffered most they have received less relief than those near the river. All, distant and near alike, send men to look out for provision boats and conduct relief parties to the villages, but places on the bank naturally fare best in the rice distribution, whilst those further off have only a slender chance of getting their wants supplied. It was at first a surprise to us to find places where the Oi Yuk Shin Tong agents had not penetrated, but there is now reason to fear there are many hamlets and scattered houses deep in the mountains where the people have neither received nor have any prospect of receiving that timely succour which has kept off starvation from those more favourably situated.

4.—Statistics will best show the basis on which relief was given. It was, as before, generally bestowed on those who had lost their houses as well as their crops. Exceptions were made in the case of those villages which, though in a state of dire distress, had not been visited by the Benevolent Society. In no instance did we give to those who had been supplied on our first journey a week previous. It may be calculated (speaking of the North River only) that we have now been over about one fourth of the ground. More statistics from places higher up the river will be furnished to-morrow, when Messrs. Noyes and White, who went on to Shek before commencing to distribute, return to Canton. We have, however, too much ground for believing that for 30 miles farther on both sides of the river distress may be met with, not less urgent than that which we have just been attempting to relieve.

THOMAS W. PEARCE.

Canton, 23rd July 1885.

Mr. Pearce appends a list giving the names of the villages visited by his party, with the number of the inhabitants, of houses before and after the inundation, and of distressed persons. Owing to want of space and time we are compelled to hold this list over; but we may state that he gives the statistics for 42 villages, in which 2,084 houses had fallen, and the number of distressed persons numbered in the aggregate about 9,000.—*China Mail*.

CHINA AND ILI AND KASHGARIA.

Bad news for China comes in from both Ili and Kashgaria, but beyond the generalization that the Chinese have suffered reverses little can be elicited. The accounts in the Moscow paper of Mr. Katkoff (whose journal is well supplied with excellent

correspondence from Central Asia), letters from Kansuh by way of Honkow, and occasional disconnected scraps of detail from Peking, enable me to summarize in a vague way to the effect that the rebellion against China in Kashgaria, headed by Kuli, the son of Yakub, aided by Russia with gifts of arms and ammunition, and—it is reported—small cannon, from Samarkand, and favoured by all the Moslem tribal peoples of the neighbouring Khanates, grows apace and will end—if indeed the end has not already come—in the final expulsion of the Chinese from Kashgar, Yarkand and the regions of Dzungaria in which the desert oases are. Also, that the Taranchis of Ili, probably acting in concert with the insurgents of Kashgar, and certainly acting with the connivance or under the direction of Russia, have risen against China, and—so far—successfully.

The loss of Kashgaria and Dzungaria will be a boon to China. The nineteenth province was so remote, the space separating the Kashgarian territory from China proper was immense, 'antres vast and deserts idle,' the populations were alien and hostile, and the nomadic tribes of the desert were as fierce and untamable as wild cats. China is better without Kashgaria and Dzungaria, and—for the present—there is no Yakub there to dread. While that wonderful old Audjiani leader of men lived he figured in the minds of the Manchus, and with good reason, as a probable Moslem conqueror of China. On this account the tedious and most costly expeditions of Tso were ordered and supported right through times of terrible difficulty.

The loss of Ili is a different matter, and when it is detached a vulnerable flank of Mongolia will be open to Russian attack, whose forms or processes never vary. There is persistent sap and mine, breach, and—finally—assault and capture. The present state of Mongolia, too, gives anxiety to Peking. It is sure that a considerable part of the tribal leaders of the Mongols want to go over to Russia, if only to escape the cruel conditions that have been enforced by China for the last 600 years. The conditions are strange and unprecedented. No Mongol family may rear more than three sons. Of these three, only one may be a layman and marry; the other two must become lamas. If more than three sons are born, all over the limit of that number must be killed immediately after birth. Thus, by restricting the growth of the people, a race formerly bold and fierce, given to wage wars in which the devastation was horrible and complete, is now but a feeble folk. The number of Mongols, males, including lamas, women and children, barely amounts to two millions of souls. The numbers, in fact, dwindle yearly.

A treaty has been made between Russia and Corea. The literal text is not known, but the effect of the six articles has been clearly understood. Russia assumes the protectorate of the Korean Kingdom, which henceforth—unless the fortune of war upsets the treaty—owns Russian sway, and has the White Czar as suzerain. The action China and Japan may take has not been determined. Kuroda, perhaps the dominant man of the Japanese cabinet, met the Peking Yamen and Li, and then went back to Japan in hot haste. Ennomoto, the minister of Japan to Peking, is now here. He sees the Viceroy Li almost daily in private conference. When Sir R. Hart is *de jure* minister, and Lord Salisbury comprehends the exigencies of the situation, we English may have some voice in the matter. It is the mercy of Heaven that has delivered us, after long suffering, humiliation, and extreme danger, from the vile Gladstone cabinet, which was an assemblage of imbeciles, doctrinaires, and men of the baser sort, all of whom lowered us and misruled. From Lord Salisbury we will get quick decision, and, if need be, consequent action.

The Russian agent was Herr von Möllendorff.

Herr von Möllendorff is a man of uncommon ability, but cursed with impatience, and unstable as water. He has a 'vaulting ambition.' For these qualities he first left the Customs, in which service he would have risen high. He then became interpreter in the German consular service, but he vexed his chief Herr von Brandt, and then threw up the post of Vice-Consul with some show of anger. He then was made, by the Viceroy Li, who recognized a man of eminent talent, foreign adviser to the Korean King, with a salary of Tls. 500 a month, half of which was paid by Li and the other half by the Korean Government.

Herr von Möllendorff has had many changes of fortune. At first he had supreme influence in Seoul, with great actual power and all favor from king and officials, but in a while he lost his power and was regarded with hate. Then he quarrelled with the Japanese, who now see in him a bitter enemy, and will—if chance comes—do him evil. Then he quarrelled with the foreign agents in Seoul; and—as if that was not enough—quarrelled with Li, who promptly withdrew the Chinese monthly allowance. Finally, of late, he has regained office and influence, and—with results not visible but unpromising of good—assisted the Russian envoy, Mr. Speyer, to make the treaty which is so angrily resented by China and Japan, and which is likely to lead to war along the line of the Amur, and on the Pacific shores of the Korean Kingdom.

It is said M. von Möllendorff is no longer in the service of the Korean Government.

The business is most serious, and as the Chinese are at war in Kashgaria and Ili, disquieted about Mongolia, and threatened in Corea, the time is full of anxieties.

The Chinese army of the North is not to be disbanded; on the contrary, new levies will be made. The Chinese Empire has in Chihli, Manchuria, on the frontier lines of the Amur (Hai-lung) at Port Arthur (Lushan-kou), and at Huen-chun, about 250,000 men in all. Of these, 70,000 or 75,000 are disciplined to some extent, by being drilled on the German army system, having good rifles and artillery, reasonably good equipments and some amount of wheeled transport.

Half a million of men could be recruited in Chinese Manchuria in three months. The men are hardy, brave, and have superb physique.

PANURGE.

—China Mail Tientsin Cor.

CHINESE MILITARY AND NAVAL REFORMS.

The reports on the operations of war in Tonquin and Formosa have been carefully studied by the Peking councils. It is said the documents, which are voluminous, give a very fair account of the hostilities, and while pointing out with truthfulness the innate inferiority of the Chinese soldier, as he now exists, in comparison with the highly trained and well directed warriors of France, lay bare the causes of inferiority and the way of remedying the actual inequality.

In consequence of these reports six Viceroys, six Futais, and a number of militant notables, such as Pêng Yu-lin, Liu Ming-chang and others have been required to render memorials for the consideration of the Throne.

These memorials will deal with the question of the best way of obtaining security by military and naval organizations, but as you will see, on consideration, the military question is only one of many that must be faced. The military and naval organizations that will make the Empire secure without and within is only one element of a cognate group. Strategic communications

must be dealt with. This involves railways, efficient canalization, good roads, telegraphs, &c., &c. The direction of the force of the Empire involves centralization of control, uniformity of discipline, uniformity of armament and equipment, regular and uniform pay, and will bring about a thorough change in the status of the usurped provincial rights as opposed to the supreme and imperial command. The question of levy involves a most important step, quite new in China, whose forces, so far, have been recruited entirely from volunteers. The question of pay involves many serious changes. If China is to have an army and a navy, worthy the names, the men and officers must be paid everywhere on a uniform scale, and with regularity. If an army and navy are organized, pensions must be provided for; transport, which does not now exist, must be arranged and maintained; medical, scientific, staff and training services must be created. At present not even the rudiments exist. Reserves of men and officers must be formed, and, at the outset, before any real reform can be made, officers must be trained to the theory and practice of modern warfare, and all services, infantry, cavalry, transport, surgery, engineering, artillery fortification, staff, intelligence, military stores, mechanical work, etc., need special training. The difficulty to be surmounted is immense, as all that vast Empire has to fulfil the last-named condition in a small school at Foochow, a small school at Shanghai, two schools each of 50 pupils in Tientsin; and a few boys who learn how to use torpedoes in Canton. The Empress, the 7th Prince and the Council will have enough to do. They ask for inches; they will get ell.

The anxiety of the Empress and of the men of State to put this ancient Empire in a state of defence, ready to resist France and Russia, singly or together, contrast well with the contemptible imbecility of Lord Der y, and the conduct of his worthy lieutenant, Sir George Bowen. Do these two pompous and absurd personages really think Ho gkong (and Singapore also) sacrosanct, and that no enemy will ever attack or ransom? I cannot trust myself to say what I think about our modern official prigs. Blasphemy is justified, because it is the only appropriate method of giving full expression to one's loathing of what seems to be almost fatuous and wilful treason against our nation.

The English navy did well after Byng was shot. If Kimberley, Derby, Northbrook and a foolish Colonial Governor or two could be hanged, how blessed would be the consequential result!

PANURGE.

—China Mail Tientsin Cor.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

AN OFFICIAL VIEW OF AFFAIRS IN ANNAM.

The Chinese officials at Canton, in this city, and in Peking regard with composure the recent occurrences in Annam, in fact have expected that a reaction would arise, or would be invented, to give an excuse for converting a French suzerainty into actual ownership of the country. As Tonquin has gone, Annam may as well go too.

CHINA'S COSTS IN THE LATE WAR.

The Chinese now count up their costs incurred since the Bourée treaty was capsize by M. Jules Ferry. The charges to China of the hostilities in Tonquin, the losses of stores, the destruction at Foochow, the charges of the increased army and armaments, and the expenses in Formosa, are estimated at Tls. 150 millions. Of men over 100,000 have been slain, some in conflict, but mostly in disease. The charges for extra men raised as troops, in excess of the ordinary establishment, amounts for the one year from June 1883 to June 1885 to over Tls. 45,000,000.

To these large sums add the most serious losses of traders, whose traffic has been stopped, whose junks and their crews have been sunk, whose enterprises have been hampered by excessive taxation, blockade, and all sorts of hindrances, and you will get a large total sum.

FRANCE'S COSTS.

The French losses are in money are over 70 millions of taels. Probably when the necessary defences and coast guard of Annam and Tonquin have been provided for, when forts and stockades have been erected, hospitals (most necessary in Annam and Tonquin) established, and a military, naval, engineering, transport, medical and scientific staff organized, the first costs will then reach 100 millions of taels. The French graves in Tonquin, in Formosa, at Matsou, lie thick. The mortality amongst invalids was excessive, and putting together what I have heard from Tonquin, and what I have heard from Formosa, it seems probable that the French have lost at least 15,500 and more, probably 20,000 men, by wounds, disease, and climate.

M. Ferry has thus cost dear to both China and France.

The plans for fortifying, and securing the Chinese frontier lines of Yunnan and Kwangsi will be made during the cold weather, and will be carried out with all possible haste.

The new question of Kashgar, Ili, the Amur line, and Corea are even more serious, because more vital. An understanding has been made with Japan, and the Council of the Chinese Empire, recognizing that the old ways are worthless, are taking thought for the security of the Empire.

It is to be expected that the memorials asked for will rise to the occasion, and be the first means of bringing about suitable and practicable methods for organizing and disciplining the many millions of the Empire so as to be able to withstand and beat back Russian aggression, or French aggression, as the case may be.

While your Councils are pottering and mauling and inviting attack by a fatuous orientation of imbecile helplessness, as if impotence was a quality to be proud of, these Chinese, who have no votes, who have no caucus, who don't care one cent about disestablishment, who do not shrink responsibility, and have really and truly the qualities which are sought by the creatures of our vile Colonial Office, viz., independence and self respect; these Chinese, I say, are bestirring themselves to face the inevitable like men, and when Russia is ready to make her attack she will find a vast and stubborn series of armies arrayed to defend the Chinese Empire.

A TRUE TALE.

I will tell you a true tale, and leave your readers to draw the appropriate moral.

In 1864, when war between England and Russia was imminent, in consequence of various questions raised by the revolt of Langiewicz in the Grand Duchy of Warsaw, Admiral Popoff was in San Francisco with a powerful experimental fleet of heavily armed corvettes and sloops of new constructions, such as the *Bogolyb*, *Askold*, *Itzhuda*, *Bozan*, *Izemroud*, *Abreck*, and others, ten in all. He received a telegram from the Grand Duke Constantine, in consequence of which he filled up with stores and coal, and by using sail as much as possible, passed the Heads of Port Phillip and appeared in Holmes Bay—as near as possible to Melbourne—in good order and with a large store of coal untied. When morning broke, the Russian squadron was seen in battle array, topgallant masts struck, booms in, spars lashed, nettings spread, guns run out, springs on cable, and small arms men at station. Admiral Popoff timed his entry so as to be in port at the due date of the English mail. He did not wait long.

At 8 a.m. the English mail steamer arrived, and Admiral Popoff learnt that peace was assured. He thereon paid his respects to the authorities, entertained the Governor, gave some balls, and then went on to China.

But if the P. & O. steamer had brought news of war, Admiral Popoff would have carried out the plan he had prepared by order of the Russian Government. He would have seized the mail steamer, destroyed all that his ships' guns could reach, and then he would have levied a fine of ten millions sterling. All this done, he would have gone on to Sydney and Adelaide, and at these places would have done likewise.

All through the year you have been in danger of both Russian and French attack. Has the world ever seen greater fatuity than that of your Colonial Government?

In St. Petersburg I have often heard regret expressed that the tidings of peace were so inopportune, as the enterprises that had been planned were so easy of execution and would have given to the Russian officers and seamen such magnificent reward. I venture to submit this little simple record of facts as not unworthy of consideration in Hongkong, which, with a fatuity that may yet prove fatal, believes itself to be inviolable and inexpugnable.—

PANURGUE.

China Mail Tientsin Cor.
Tientsin, 14th July.

A FATAL MISTAKE IN AMERICA.

The *Cleveland* (Ohio, U.S.A.) Press, of Feb. 23, 1883, publishes an account of a fatal surgical operation which has caused a great commotion among medical men throughout the whole country. Dr. Thayer, the most eminent surgeon in Cleveland, pronouncing it scandalous. It appears that a Mrs. King had been suffering for many years with some disease of the stomach which had resisted the treatment of all the physicians in attendance. The disease commenced with a slight derangement of the digestion, with a poor appetite, followed by a peculiar indescribable distress in the stomach, a feeling that has been described as a faint "all gone" sensation, a sticky slime collecting about the teeth, causing a disagreeable taste, especially in the morning. This sensation was not removed by food, but on the contrary, it was increased. The eyes then became tinged with yellow, and were sunken. After awhile the hands and feet became cold and sticky—a cold perspiration. There was a constant tired and languid feeling. Then followed a dreadful nervousness, with gloomy forebodings. When rising suddenly there came a dizzy feeling like vertigo. After a time the bowels became costive, so that it was difficult to procure a movement without a cathartic. Soon followed a disposition to spit up the food after eating, sometimes in a sour, fermented condition. All this derangement caused a terrible palpitation of the heart, so as to make the breathing difficult. Finally, the patient was unable to retain any food whatever, and there was constant pain in the abdomen. All prescribed remedies failing to give relief a consultation was held, when it was decided that the patient had a cancer in the stomach, and, in order to save the patient's life, an operation was justifiable. Accordingly, on Feb. 22, 1883, the operation was performed by Dr. Vance, in the presence of Dr. Tuckerman, Dr. Perrier, Dr. Arms, Dr. Gordon, Dr. Lapuer, and Dr. Halliwell, of the Police Board. The operation consisted in lying open the cavity of the abdomen and exposing the stomach, bowels, liver, and pancreas. When this had been done, an examination of the organs was made, but, to the horror and dismay of the doctors, there was no cancer to be found. The patient did not have a cancer. When too late, the medical men discovered that they had made a terrible mistake. They sewed the parts together and dressed the wound that they

had made, but the poor woman sank from exhaustion and died in few hours. How sad it must be for the husband of this poor woman to know that his wife died from the effects of a surgical operation that ought never to have been performed. If this woman had taken the proper remedy for dyspepsia (for this is what the disease really was), she would have been living to-day. Seigel's Curative Syrup, a remedy made expressly for dyspepsia or indigestion, has restored many such cases to perfect health after all other kinds of treatment have failed. The evidence of its efficacy in curing this class of cases is too voluminous to be published here, but those who read the published evidence in favour of this dyspeptic remedy do not question its convincing nature; and the article has an extensive sale. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 17, Farringdon-road, London, E.C.

ANOTHER CASE IN POINT.

"Crofton, Christian Co., Ky., U.S.A.

"January 5th, 1882.

"Dear Sir,—My daughter, Sarah F. Walker, last January was confined to her bed, and had been for twelve months, was undertreatment of three eminent physicians, who said she had Consumption and Heart Disease. The doctors and all that saw her said she was bound to die. But I persuaded her to take your Seigel Curative Syrup, and after having used two and a half 60 ct. bottles she was restored to perfect health, and said she felt better than she had for five years. My daughter is now living and enjoying good health, but had it not been for your medicine she would have been now dead.—Yours, &c., "(Rev.) M. Melton.

"Anyone doubting this can write to Sarah F. Walker, Crofton, Ky.

"N.B.—If you think this worth printing, please do so; if not, give it to the waste basket."

PRONOUNCED HOPELESS BY FOUR DOCTORS.

Mr. W. Bouchier, Eastover, Bridgwater, sends the following:—

"West Quay, Bridgwater,

"December 21st, 1883.

"Dear Sir,—It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony to the wonderful effects of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. For a period of eight years I suffered from a severe cough and indigestion, with frequent attacks of rheumatism; and for eleven months I was under medical treatment, without deriving the slightest benefit. The last four doctors I was under assured me that mine was a hopeless case, and gave me up as incurable. About that time I heard of Seigel's Syrup, which I was induced to try, and through its use, I am thankful to say, I quickly got restored to health, and am now able to follow my usual occupation. I may say that whenever I feel the least symptom of my old complaints I at once take a few doses of the Syrup, which quickly sets me all right. I send you this in the hope that other sufferers may be induced to give the Syrup a trial.—Yours truly,

(Signed) "Wm. Rendall."

AFTER MANY YEARS.

"Whittle-le-Woods, near Chorley,

"December 26th, 1883.

"Dear Sir,—Mother Seigel's medicine sells exceeding well with us, all that try it speak highly in its favour. We had a case of a young lady that had been troubled many years with pains after eating. She tells us that the pains were entirely taken away after a few doses of your medicine.—Yours truly,

"E. Peel."

(3 alt) tf 37

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24jy 40

Miscellaneous Intelligence.**PASSENGERS.****DEPARTED.**

Per str. *Seewoo*, for Amoy—Mrs. Doyle and three children, Miss Duane, Messrs. E. E. Smith, and H. Schweiger.

ARRIVED.

Per str. *Iraoudy*, from Marseilles—Messdames Ghezzi and Delestre, Messrs. Janas, Killeen, Vivier, Vesco, Dubois and Cauviss, and 3 marines.

Per str. *Iphigenia*, from Hamburg—3 officers and 127 men of the German Navy.

Per str. *Glennarn*, from London and Hongkong—Mr. Müller.

Per str. *Nanzing*, from Foochow—Mr. Lindberg.

Per str. *Ichang*, from Ningpo—Mr. Cooper (H.B.M.'s Consul), and Mr. Wm. Black.

Per str. *Sin Nanzing*, from Tientsin—Messrs. Murray, Murdoch and Reinsdorf.

Per str. *Seewoo*, from Amoy—Misses Ricketts, Mann and Black.

Per str. *Haeen*, from Tientsin—Captain Crowlie, Mrs. Bush, Miss Bush, and Miss E. Bush.

Per str. *Taiwo*, from Hankow—Mrs. Seitz and child, Messrs. Ebbs and Featherstonehaugh.

Per str. *Kiangyoo*, from Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Finlay and two children, Dr. White, Messrs. Beecher, Titouteleskin, Stokes, Tong King-sing, and two French missionaries.

Per str. *Kiangteen*, from Ningpo—Mr. Kopsch.

Per str. *Hueshin*, from Sharp Peak—Mr. W. F. Harris, and three Mandarins.

Per str. *El Dorado*, from Tientsin—Mr. and Mrs. Morse.

Per str. *Genkai Maru*, from Japan—Mrs. Thomas, Miss McLeod, Miss F. Stewart, Rev. W. P. Chalfout, Dr. G. W. Goffe, Messrs. Warburg, W. Warry, F. Skinner and A. J. Easton.

Per str. *Haeling*, from Tientsin—Messrs. A. C. Silas and E. A. Catton.

Per str. *Wuchang*, from Tientsin—Capt. Arthur, Messrs. Ford and Kubler.

LEAVING.

Per str. *Melbourne*, for Hongkong—Mrs. MacLeod, Messrs. E. A. Catton, F. Monnier, P. Pery, T. Angus, K. S. Kelly, and two U.S. Naval Officers, For Calcutta—Mr. F. S. Deacon, For Marseilles—Messrs. C. Hodgson, W. White, L. Braun, T. Ferriere, R. Stokes and W. Gordon.

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W. T. PHIPPS,

c.a. Agents.
8jy-82 844 Shanghai, 26th May, 1885
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SOUTH BRITISH FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW ZEALAND.

Capital fully Subscribed £1,500,000
Capital Paid-up £150,000
Reserve Fund & Undivided Profits £108,000

ALL Losses promptly and liberally settled.

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Invested Funds £5,800,000
Total Assets £6,499,000

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Risks accepted at REDUCED RATES.

Tables may be had on application to

TURNBULL, HOWIE & Co.,
n 19jy Z Agents.
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The Royal Exchange Assurance, of LONDON.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Corporation, are prepared to grant policies against Fire, at Current Rates.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

z 3lmr Agents.
4f 674 Shanghai, 10th May, 1881.

The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Corporation, are prepared to grant policies against Fire, at Current Rates.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

4f 47 Agents.
Shanghai, 10th May, 1881.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1726.

THE undersigned, Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to issue Policies covering Fire and Marine Risks at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
4f 676 Shanghai, 11th May, 1881.

SINGAPORE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—SINGAPORE.

CAPITAL, \$2,000,000.

THE undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on approved Foreign or Chinese Risks. Terms on application.

The Regulations of the Company provide that, after payment of working expenses and claims, the profits of the Company shall be annually apportioned and divided as follows:—

(1st).—In making payments, as interest, to Shareholders, equal to 10 per cent. on the amount of Capital paid up, so long as the Reserve Fund is under \$200,000, and, when over that amount, equal to 12 per cent.

(2ndly).—In applying such proportion of the profits, as shall remain after the payment of the said interest, as the Company in General Meeting shall sanction (but not being more than 50 per cent. of the profits existing before the payment of the said interest) to the formation of a Reserve Fund.

(3rdly).—In payment to Shareholders or others, who shall either directly, or through their agency or intervention, have contributed business to the Company, of bonuses amounting to so much per cent. of the amount of net premium received, during the year, in respect of such business, as the Company in General Meeting shall sanction.

(4thly).—In payment of the remainder of the profits to the Company as dividend to Shareholders, after and so long as the Reserve Fund shall amount to, and be maintained at \$600,000.

And that losses shall in the first instance be paid out of the premium received, and out of the interest accrued on the Reserve Fund and Capital, and, should those sources prove insufficient, then out of the Reserve Fund, and should that prove insufficient, then out of the Original Capital; subject to the proviso.—That, although there may be premium and other moneys available for the purpose, any losses may, whenever the Reserve Fund shall, together with the available called up Capital of the Company, amount to any sum in excess of \$600,000, be paid wholly or partly, in such proportion as the Company in General Meeting may sanction, out of such excess of the Reserve Fund.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,

Agents for China, Hongkong and Japan.

Shanghai, 11th July, 1885.

12au c.a. —n 2-a-w— 89

THE NATIONAL MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

THE undersigned, as Agents for the above, are now prepared to accept Risks on Goods and Merchandise by Steamers and Sailing Vessels from Hongkong, China and Japan to all parts of the world. For particulars of rates, apply to

59 ADAMSON, BELL & Co.
n o-a-f 8jy-84 Shanghai, 9th July, 1883.

SINGAPORE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company in China, Hongkong and Japan, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on approved Foreign or Chinese Risks. Contributors of business, whether shareholders or not, will participate in any returns that the Company in General Meeting shall sanction. Terms on application.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,

Agents.
Shanghai, 11th July, 1885.

n o-a-w 12jy-86 c.a. 88

**COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE
de PARIS.**

Incorporated 7th and 8th March, 1848.

Recognised by the International Convention
of 30th April, 1862.Capital fully paid up£3,200,000
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C. J. Hambro & Son.
The Union Bank of London.

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On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, at 5 %
" " " 6 " " 4 "
" " " 3 " " 3 "
Current accounts may be kept in Taels
or Dollars, on terms which can be learnt on
application.

All communications to be addressed to
the Manager.

E. G. VOUILLEMONT,
Z Manager.
if 876 Shanghai, 27th May, 1882.

**THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED**
101, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.

CAPITAL.....£1,000,000.

THE undersigned, having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are
prepared to accept Risks at Current Rates.

EVANS, PUGH & Co.

no-a-w-c-a. 1109 Shanghai, 17th Oct., 1881.

**COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE
COMPANY.**

19 & 20, CORNHILL, LONDON.

CAPITAL, —£2,500,000.

THE undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company are
prepared to accept Risks against Fire at
current rates.

LAVERS & Co.

a2-a-w18de 791 Shanghai, 1st May, 1883

**HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.**

Paid-up Capital.....\$7,500,000
Reserve Fund.....\$4,400,000
Reserve for Equalization of } \$400,000
Dividends.....
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..\$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Chairman—Hon. F. D. SASSOON.

Deputy-Chairman—A. McIVER, Esq.

H. L. DALRYMPLE, E. E. SASSOON, Esq.

W. H. FORBES, Esq.

H. HOPPIUS, Esq. C. D. BOTTOMLEY, Esq.

M. GROTE, Esq. A. P. McEWEN, Esq.

Hon. W. KESWICK. Chief Manager—Hon. THOS. JACKSON.

London Bankers.

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LIMITED.

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SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at
2% on daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5%
" " " 6 " " 4%
" " " 3 " " 3%

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities,
and every description of Banking and
Exchange business transacted.Drafts granted on London and the Chief
Commercial places in Europe, India, Aus-
tralia, America, China and Japan.

EWEN CAMERON,

31de 877 Shanghai, 11th May, 1885.
n 2mr (c.a.) Z

**THE STRAITS INSURANCE
COMPANY LIMITED.**

THE undersigned, Agents for the above
Company, are now prepared to grant
Policies on Marine Risks, at current rates,
to all parts of the World

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,

Agents.

12uo '84 1026 Shanghai, 12th Nov., 1883.

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CORPORATION LIMITED.**Incorporated under the Companies' Acts
1862 to 1883.Authorized Capital... £2,000,000.
Paid-up Capital £330,000.

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and Branches.

Current Accounts opened in Taels and
Dollars on terms which may be ascertained
on application.Fixed Deposits received at interest upon
12 month's notice at 5 per cent per annum
6 " 4 " "
3 " 3 " "Securities bought, sold and received for
safe custody from constituents of the
Bank. Interest and Dividends collected.Drafts issued at current rates free of
Commission.Bills collected or negotiated and every
description of Exchange business con-
ducted.

JAS. K. MORRISON,

Manager.

if 996 Shanghai, 5th June, 1885.

ON SALE.**A TRANSLATION OF
THE
PEKING GAZETTE FOR 1884,**

WITH A COMPLETE INDEX,

AND

A BIOGRAPHICAL TABLE

OF THE

HIGH OFFICIALS COMPOSING THE CENTRAL AND
PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS OF CHINA.

Price, \$2 per Copy.

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Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, LD.

AND THE

NORTH-CHINA HERALD OFFICE,
SHANGHAI.**OPIUM**

RETURN FOR WEEK ENDING 25TH JULY, 1885.

IMPORTED	MALWA		PATNA		BENARES.		PERSIAN.	
	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels	930	930.00	30	36.00	..	..	..	..
Returned from shore on board R. Vessels	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Receiving Vessels or landed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Landed direct	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	930	930.00	30	36.00	..	..	..	..
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	62	6.50	33	39.00	6	7.20	1	1.00

RE-EXPORTED from board Receiving Vessels:—												
Description.	Chinkiang.	Wuhu.	Kiukiang.	Hankow.	Chefoo.	Tientsin.	Newchwang.	Ningpo.	Swatow.	Hongkong.	Wenchow.	Total.
	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Wght. Pcs.
Malwa	42 4.50	40 40.00	55 55.00	10 10.00	1 1.00	..	51 51.00	140 140.00	..	..	..	301 301.60
Patna	..	..	..	5 5.00	..	2 2.40	..	17 20.40	..	..	..	23 27.60
Benares	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 6.00	20 24.00	..	..	..	25 30.00
Persian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total..	42 4.50	40 40.00	55 55.00	15 16.00	1 1.00	2 2.40	56 57.00	177 184.40	..	..	..	340 350.10

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHANGHAI, 30th July, 1885.

PIECE GOODS.—The review of the past weeks doings at this place may be summarised thus:—

Holders, while unassailed by temptation in any serious form, believing in the "strike" (of the which, by the way, no news of its progress, or survival even has reached them since closure for last mail) and professing firmness; but, influenced by a strong and still rising Sterling Exchange, by the fear of stocks accumulating, and by the "besides the rates about cover, and the goods can be replaced at less cost," casting the "strike" with all its probabilities to the winds when sales became practicable.

The tael prices as a consequence have not been particularly steady. To a few sellers only has it been given to score an advance on last quotations, and the good fortune of those few is ascribable more to a "special" demand than to home influences. At the same time importers all round, or those of their number to whom enquiry has come, for there are some on whom buyers have not called with a view to business, are to be congratulated on the success that has attended their efforts in resisting decline.

The northern men (Tientsin chiefly) have been the principal buyers. For the riverine ports there does not appear to have been much done for immediate clearance, but purchases have been made in anticipation of an early subsidence of the Yangtze which now seems to have reached its utmost height for another year, and Woollen goods have been in increased enquiry from the same cause.

Locally things have improved with the weather, but the crops will be very late. In CHEKIANG, however, harvest prospects are now said to be very promising, and trade is expected to benefit thereby.

Grey Shirtings.—8½lbs.—Heavy sales of these have been reported in private. The total is within measurable distance of 100,000 pieces for the week, and nearly half the quantity was settled yesterday. Buyers have struggled hard for a tangible reduction in prices, but at the best they have not done much better than last week's quotations, whilst occasionally they have had to pay higher. On the whole sellers have had the advantage, and the market closes with steadiness and a fair show of enquiry. Currencies have been £1.18 for *Red Eagle*, £1.22 for *Blue Cock*, £1.24 for *Flying Fish*, £1.29 for *Red Shield*, £1.31½ and £1.46 for *Green, Mauve, and Blue* (8,250 pieces) *Dogs*, £1.39 for *Red Anchor* (9,750 pieces) £1.41 for *Single Feather*, CP11 *Red Lion and Double Lion* (7,500 pieces), £1.42 for *Red Dragon*, £1.42½/43 for *Double Blue Lion and Flag*, £1.45 cash for *Double Red Lion and Flag* (11,900 pieces), £1.50 for *Blue Goose and Red Pagoda* (5,000 pieces), £1.52½ for *Red Wheat Ear*, £1.57½ for *Blue Joss*, £1.62 for *Black Three Cash*, £1.64½ for *Blue Dragon and Old Man* (6,000 pieces), and £1.65 for *Dewhurst's Eagle* (10,000 pieces), and *Double Feather*. In the early part of the week the commoner qualities were in greatest request, but yesterday the demand centred in the better makes, the best being taken mostly by the Hankow dealers.

Since the foregoing was written the following have been booked:—12,000 pieces *Black Bamboo* and 5,000 pieces *Buffalo* at £1.48½, and 5,000 pieces *Green Dog* at £1.31½ per piece, and we have heard of enquiries for big lines, but buyers are offering reduced rates.

Further, under the heading *Grey Shirtings* very little has transpired and decline in rates has been the rule in all. Sales 480 pieces *Gibs. Ship* at £0.93 per piece; 1,500 pieces 9½ to 10½lbs. at £1.91 for *Eagle* with all faults, £1.92½ for *Red Dragon*, and £2.01½ for *Blue Dragon King*; and 12½lbs. 700 pieces at £2.32/43½ per piece the maximum for *Beaver*, also 2,000 pieces 12½lbs. *American Continental Soldier* at £2.55 per piece.

White Shirtings.—64-reed—3,000 pieces *Llankee* at £1.76½ per piece, 1,500 pieces *Peh-Sie-Doo* at £1.40, and 2,000 pieces *Mazappa* at £1.39 per piece, are the private transactions published. They show a maintenance of rates against an easier tendency at auction. 72-reed—Of these, one transaction only, but that is a good one, viz., 10,800 pieces *Gold Stag* 300 at £1.95, is reported.

T-Cloths.—7½lbs.—Comparative quietness has ruled this market, and rates have been upheld with difficulty. The business barely reaches 15,000 pieces, quotations being £1.00 for *Single Feather and Silver Phoenix*, £1.04 for *Red Globe and Red China Woman*, £1.09 for (5,000 pieces) *Blue Rhinoceros*, £1.18 for *Hand and Branch*, and £1.19 for *Blue Butterfly*. Neither 8½lbs. nor 9½lbs. have been asked for.

Drills.—*American*—A quiet market. Sales—under 1,000 pieces *Eagle No. 2* at £2.47½/48 per piece until yesterday, when 15,000 pieces PMC were placed, or reported at £2.55 less 1%. *English*, of good make, have been wanted at improving rates, and best have been sold to some extent at former prices. The stocks of the former seem to be almost, if not quite exhausted. The sales (2,500 pieces in all) show returns as follows:—*Elephant* £1.77½ and *Beaver* £2.47½ per piece.

Jeans.—The following business has been promulgated, viz: *English*, 1,500 pieces *Double Feather* at £1.45; *Dutch*, 2,600 pieces *Chop* at £1.61, and *American*, 1,000 pieces P.M.C.J. at £1.92½ per piece, the last whilst our report of this day week was passing through press.

Sheetings.—Best *English* have continued in request, and 1,000 pieces *Monkey*, 4,600 pieces *Dog Head*, 6,000 pieces *Indian*, and 260 pieces *Blue China Woman* have changed hands at £2.50, £2.44, £2.40 and £2.37 per piece respectively; but the *American* import has hardly been noticed, the only sale published being 500 pieces No. 4 *Blue Eagle* at £2.37½ per piece.

Cotton Yarn.—CHEROO has asked for *Indian Spinnings* (No. 20s. chiefly), but, the limits, generally, being lower than the prices demanded, scarcely anything has been done. *English* 25/32s. *Double Red Eagle* 50 bales have been sold at £68 per bale.

Fancy Cottons.—*Printed T-Cloths*—blue—of approved patterns, have been wanted, and dealt in to a small extent, but particulars have not been disclosed. *Velvets*—Business is still mainly confined to the auction room. (See memo below.) *Turkey Reds*—Very little demand for *Cambries*, but sundry transactions (aggregating 3,000 pieces) in *T-Cloths* have been booked at £1.65 for 3½lbs., £1.75 for 4½lbs., and £1.85 for 4½lbs. *Two Boys*, £1.83½ and £1.88 for 4½lbs. *Junk and Gold Dragon*, and £2.05 for 5½lbs. of the latter chop. *Handkerchiefs*—2,000 doz. 32-inch have met with a merchant at £0.52½ per dozen, and a few *Dyed Brocades and Cotton Italians* have been disposed of at low rates. The supply on hand of the latter is heavy.

Woolens.—The more hopeful aspect of things up-river has favourably affected this market, and sales in private are again practicable, although the enquiry as yet is by no means strong. Of *Camlets*—assorted—between 400 and 500 pieces at £8.75 a 9.00 per piece have been disposed of, and nearly 1,000 pieces of *Scarlet Long Ells* have changed ownership at £4.55 and £4.60 for V and UU. *Green and Purple* colors are wanted, but there are very few in stock. *Spanish Stripes* at auction have slightly improved in value, and there is a private market for them at a corresponding improvement. Of *Broad Cloths*, we omitted last week to record sales of 1,000 pieces assorted at from £16.50/17.00. Since then nothing has transpired. *Fine Lastings* have been enquired for, and they, together with the lower reeds have improved at auction. But in *Figured Orleans*, there does not seem to have been any movement.

Metals.—Messrs. A. & F. Biefeld say in their weekly Report:—The market still remains very quiet in all departments of the trade and is again practically without change except of minor importance, both as regards demand and prices. **LEAD.**—Business is still quiet. Only 25 tons of L.B. spot cargo, have changed hands at £3.90 with prompt clearance. **RAILROAD IRON.**—This market is firm, 400 tons A. Sehlens & Co.'s Exp. have changed hands "to arrive" at £1.67½. **BAR IRON.**—Nothing doing. **PIG IRON.**—Is again without material change. **OLD IRON** has hardly maintained its position during the week. Business on the whole has been rather dull, operations in the open market having been particularly light. Sales include:—15 tons *Boiler-plates*, spot cargo, at £1.35. **TINPLATES.**—The market in London is higher in consequence of about 14 makers having stopped, therefore we might see an improvement soon. **STEEL** has been devoid of any feature of interest during the past week, the demand being very moderate, and buyers showing a disinclination to anticipate their small immediate requirements. **SPELTER.**—No alteration. **STRAITS TIN.**—The market is firm and prices are higher again. Sales are:—100 slabs *Fong-hing*, spot cargo at £25.50, 300 slabs *Fok-chok*, spot cargo at £25.00, 350 slabs *Sok-kong*, spot-cargo, £24.50. **COPPER AND YELLOW METAL SHEATHING.**—No sales reported; quotations are nominal. **JAPAN COPPER.**—Sales reported are:—578 piculs ore, spot cargo, with a month's delivery, at £11.50, 250 piculs large tiles, spot cargo, at £13.25/35, 50 piculs small do. at £12.75. **IRON WIRE.**—The market is unchanged. **QUICKSILVER.**—Very dull.

Miscellaneous.—Messrs. Biefeld say:—**MATCHES.**—No improvement, 165 cases of safeties, sundry chops, spot cargo, have been disposed of at £16.50, and a few small lots of safeties sundry chops, were resold by natives, at auction, at low rates. **WINDOW GLASS.**—600 boxes, "sea damaged," have been sold at auction at £1.97½. **NEEDLES.**—Sales reported are:—70 cases No. 1/5 silver eyed, elliptics, 2 Men and Flag chop at £43.00, 19 cases No. 1/5 silver eyed elliptics, Deer chop rusty at £30.00, 10 cases No. 1/5 silver eyed sharps, Eagle chop rusty at £38.00, 8 cases No. 1/5 silver eyed elliptics, Phoenix chop, rusty at £70.00, 20 cases No. 1/5 silver eyed elliptics, Deer chop at £77.50. **ANILINE DYES AND COLOURS.**—Sales reported include:—100 cases emerald green, spot cargo, at £17.00 to £19.25, 5 cases prussian blue at £42.50. **Sales at auction.**—27 cases picric acid, ea. 50 tins, ea. 1lb., sea damaged, at £0.22½/26, 1 cases picric acid, contg. 1 picul sea damaged, at £21.50, 300 tins violet. ea. ½ cty. sea damaged at £0.44½, 400 bottles green crystals, ea. 2 oz. sea damaged at £0.16½.

Kerosene Oil.—The market continues firm and business has been done in spot cargo at £1.30. Resales of "May shipments" have taken place at £1.26. And of "June and July shipments" at £1.25. At auction 600 boxes "oil damaged" have been sold at £1.25½ to £1.26. Stocks are estimated about 190,000 cases.

Opium.—Closing quotations.—Malwa, new 392, old 400; Patna, new 423; Benares, new 400.

Chinese Market.—**SUGAR.**—A fair business has been done; to a large extent in brown, and at a general decline of one mace a picul. **PEPPER.**—prices as before, **RATTANS.**—common are cheaper. **SANDALWOOD.**—market dull, **SAPANWOOD.**—no change. **HIDES.**—a small business going on. **FLINTS.**—unaltered. **RICE AND COTTON** are dull at former rates.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—From Messrs. Cromie & Burkill's Circular.—London telegrams quote the market quiet. Yellow Elephant 11s. 6J.

Raw Silks.—The demand for shipment has been trifling, considering the time of year, but, in order to do business, buyers have found themselves compelled to pay higher prices for all Tatlee silks, and the market closes decidedly firmer at an advance of quite £5 to £7½ per picul for the week.

Settlements reported are only 650 bales, including Re-reels, but native speculators are evidently of opinion that Silk is still a good thing, and, in face of a rising exchange, and a possibility that money may soon become dearer, they continue to gamble with much freedom, with, doubtless, some feeling of satisfaction that they have been mainly instrumental in forcing prices up nearly £20 per picul since the opening of the market just a month ago.

Supplies are coming down steadily from the country, and stocks have increased to ten thousand bales.

TSATLEES.—Purchases are about 300 bales at £7½ advance. Holders now want £320 for best chop No. 4.

HANGCHOWS.—The market has been opened at £270 for Pagoda chop No. 1. Some 50 bales have been settled, including some Lily Flower Nos. 1 and 2 (old silks) at £280 and £270.

TAYSAMS.—Are quiet at £257½ for Green Kahings, Market No. 2, at £222½ for Ordinary No. 2 Skeins, and at £190 for "Lie" Skeins. Only 50 bales in all have changed hands.

YELLOW SILKS.—About 60 ales have been booked at unchanged prices, say £202½ for Fooyung and £185 for Woughow.

Arrivals, as per Customs Returns, from the 23rd to the 29th July are about 2,600 bales of White Silks and 180 piculs of Yellow.

RE-REELS.—Purchases for the week are about 200 bales, of which 107 bales went forward by the mail of the 25th instant via San Francisco. Quotations are unchanged.

WILD SILKS.—Only 20 bales have been taken at £97½ for Tussah Raw No. 1.

WASTE SILKS.—Sales are reported of Curles Nos. 1, 2 and 3 at £54, of Coarse Gum Nos. 1, 2 and 3 at £70, of Pierced Woseih Cocoons at £57, of Hankow Craupade No. 1 at £19 a 19½, of Cocoon Flosses No. 1 at £14, and of Rat-tails No. 1 at £12.

SHANTUNG PONGEES.—About 3,000 pieces have been sold at £2.70 for 25 a 26 oz. goods and at £1.40 for Common.

Purchases include:—TSATLEE.—Black Lion III at £330, Black Lion III½ at £317½, Gold Lion "Kin-see" at £317½, Gold Lion "Kin-lye" at £307½, Ku kee's "Chin-jan" at £315, Ku-kee's "Kin-hock" at £295, Chick IV at £312½, Beautiful Woman II at £312½, Dancing Bear II at £310, Dancing Bear III at £281½, Gold Plum Tree at £305, Gold Stork at £295, Gold Elephant at £280, Monster IV at £305, Eagle "Kin-lun" at £305, Yakee IV at £307½, Incense IV at £305, Blue Elephant at £307½, Deer "Vun-loh" (old silk) at £270, Common Tsatlee (old silk) at £225. HANGCHOW TSATLEE.—Pagoda I at £270, Lily Flower I (old silk) at £280, Lily Flower II (old silk) at £270. TAYSAM.—Green Kahings, Market II at £257½, Skeins, Market II at £222½, Lie Skeins at £190. YELLOW SILK.—Fooyung at £202½, Woughow at £185. TUSSAH.—Raw No. 1 at £97½. RE-REEL TSATLEES.—Best chop at £380, Market III at £280.

Settlements for this mail †	about	650	2,500	300	500	1,500	3,000 bales.
" for the season †	"	4,250	16,000	2,600	8,000	7,500	23,000 "
Stock	"	10,000	7,500	27,500	25,000	18,000	14,000 "
Total Arrivals	"	14,250	23,500	30,100	33,000	25,000	37,000 "

† Exclusive of purchases for re-sale on this market.

	* England.	* France, &c.	Total Europe.	America.	India & Egypt.	Coast & Straits.	Grand Total.
Export White Silk.....	892	876	1,768	317	158	104	2,347 bales.
" Yellow	...	121	121	18	172	22	333 "
" Wild	92	364	456	24	...	2	482 "
	984	1,361	2,345	359	330	128	3,162 "
Against in 1884-85.....	3,163	9,318	12,483	827	296	117	13,723 bales.
" 1883-84.....	535	1,571	2,106	96	86	120	2,408
" 1882-83.....	1,842	4,266	6,108	365	251	152	6,876

* Many shipments are now sent optional, Marseilles or London.

Tea.—BLACK.—There has been a moderate business passing during the week, and settlements amount to about 14,000 half-chests. For all the better teas prices have been firm, and good flavoury kinds have been taken readily at £19½ a £24 per picul. Common Shantams are still in small supply, and have been settled at £11.70 per picul showing steady rates, whilst late settlements of good common to medium grades show a decline of about half a tael a picul.

STOCK.—60,764 half-chests against 102,630 half-chests in 1884-85.

GREEN.—The market has been firm for choice country teas, but for all other grades prices show an easier tendency. Pingsueys have been taken to a fair extent at a decline of about £1 for common, and £1 a £1½ for fine grades.

STOCK.—40,652 half-chests against 43,143 half-chests in 1884-1885.

SUMMARY OF SETTLEMENTS SINCE LAST MAIL.

Pingsuey.....	5,600 half-chests from £14 for Common to £26½ for Finest.
Moyune	1,590 " " 22½ " " to £31 for Choice.
Tenkwai	5,086 " " 23½ " " Medium to £33 " "
Fychoy	1,394 " " 20½ " " Common to £35½ for fine lines.
Shanghai Packed.....	1,285 " " 20 " " to £32 " "

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAI AND YANGTSE PORTS.

	1885-86.		1884-85.	
	Black.	Green.	Black.	Green.
To Great Britain	53,224,495	2,001,978	55,226,473 lbs.	47,642,316
Russia direct.....	7,798,918		7,798,918 "	958,354
America	1,567,467	2,293,146	3,860,613 "	48,600,670 lbs.
				11,584,089 "
				2,022,964 1,649,769 3,672,733 "

Shares.—A good business has been done in Hongkong and Shanghai Bank stock. The report will, it is said, be a very good one, and this caused a demand for the shares. After a few lots had been sold at 156½ premium, the market advanced to 159, at which a fair quantity were bought from Hongkong, but subsequently 158 and 158½ premium were done, and at the latter rate the market closes firmly. Insurance shares North China's have been sold at £300, and Yangtze's at £127; Hongkong Fire's have been placed at \$367½. Pootung Dock's have changed hands at £124 to 125, and Pootung Wharfs at £62½. Co-operative Cargoboats have been sold to a good extent at £32½ to 34. In mining shares the only transactions have been Sheridans at £170. Waterworks' have been sold at £30.10 exchange 4/10½.

Exchange.—On the day following the departure of last mail a fair business was done, the market being 1½ higher, but since then the supply of bills has been small. Nevertheless rates have further advanced 1½ per tael, the demand for remittances of all kinds being limited. The market closes steadily. Rupees—no business reported.

DAILY QUOTATIONS.

(From Messrs. Morris & Fergusson's Weekly Circular.)

	ON LONDON.				FRANCE.		HONGKONG.		INDIA.
	T/Transfers.		Bank 4 m/s.		Credits 4 m/s.		Docty. 4 m/s.		Rupees.
	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	T. transfers.
Saturday, 25th	4.10½	4.10½	4.11½	4.11½	4.11½	4.11½	4.11½	4.11½	312
Monday, 27th	4.10½	4.10½	4.11½	4.11½	4.11½	4.11½	4.11½	4.11½	313
Tuesday, 28th	4.10½	4.10½	4.11½	4.11½	4.11½	4.11½	4.11½	4.11½	313
Wednesday, 29th	4.10½	4.10½	4.11½	4.11½	4.11½	4.11½	4.11½	4.11½	313
Thursday, 30th	4.10½	4.10½	4.11½	4.11½	4.11½	4.11½	4.11½	4.11½	313
Friday, 31st	4.10½	4.10½	4.11½	4.11½	4.11½	4.11½	4.11½	4.11½	313

AUCTION SALES.

COTTON GOODS.

Grey Shirtings.—S½-lbs.—Total for the week, 20,390 pieces.

At Kin-ming, on 28th instant, 3,500 pieces; at £1.31½/32½, £1.35½/36 and £1.41/41½ for C.P.H. Lions, Green, Blue, and Red.

At Pao-shun, same day, 3,100 pieces; at £1.17½ for Red Stork, £1.26½ for Silver Pheasant, £1.43 for Lion-on-Bale, £1.52 for Gold Vulture, £1.55½/55½ and £1.55½/55½ for Green Lion A. and A.I.

At E-wo, yesterday forenoon, 2,400 pieces; at £1.26/26½ for Green Peacock, and £1.51/51½ and £1.65½/65½ for Single and Double Blue Tea Caddy.

At Jin Kee, yesterday afternoon, 1,250 pieces; at \$1.47½ for Red Star, \$1.57½/58½ for Silver Scroll, \$1.49½/50 for Lion and Spear 300, and \$1.56½/56½ for Lion and Spear 400 XXX, with all faults; and
 At Yuen-fong, this morning, 10,140 pieces; at \$1.20½/20 for Lie Eagle, \$1.20½ for Green Lighthouse, \$1.24 for Two Man, \$1.24½/25 for House, \$1.37 and \$1.44½/45½ for Blue and Painted Britannia, \$1.54½ for Five Brothers, \$1.43½ and \$1.49½/49½ for Blue and Red, midwowed, Three Students, \$1.39½, \$1.47½/47½ and \$1.50½/49½ for Blue, Red, and Gold Four Sisters, \$1.54 for Blue Unicorn, and \$1.62 for Chop Dollar.
 6-lbs.—4,500 pieces; at \$0.92½ for Lie Eagle (Pao-shun), \$0.92½/92½ for Red Peacock, \$0.91½ for Lie Eagle (Yuen-fong), \$0.91½/91½ for Two Man, and \$0.98 for Blue Three Students.
 7-lbs.—4,272 pieces; at \$0.95½ for Lie Eagle (Pao-shun), \$0.95½/95½ Red Peacock, \$1.17½/17½ for Red Tea Caddy, \$1.18 for Red Stag Head, \$0.95½/95½ for Lie Eagle (Yuen-fong), \$1.16 for Blue Britannia, \$1.20½/21 for Blue Three Students, and \$1.16½ for Blue Four Sisters.
 9-lbs.—250 pieces Chop Dollar at \$1.81 per piece.
 9½ a 11-lbs.—4,450 pieces; at \$2.03½/04½ for Red Vase, \$1.80½/80½, \$1.89 and \$2.03½/09½ Blue, Red and Painted Britannia, \$1.90½/90½ and \$2.15½/14 for Red and Painted Three Students, \$2.02½ for Red Four Sisters, \$1.91½/90 for Blue Lion, and \$1.95½, \$1.93½ and \$2.26½/27½ for Chop Dollar, 9½-lbs., 10-lbs. (midwowed) and 11-lbs.
 12-lbs.—300 pieces Soldier, at \$2.34½/34½ per piece.

White Shirtings.—64-reel, 6,380 pieces, at \$1.35 for C.P.H. Green Lion, \$1.36½/37½ for Red Tea Caddy, \$1.50½/51½ for Unicorn, \$1.36½/36 for Black Stag Head, \$1.32½/32½ and \$1.38½ for Black and Blue Lion, \$1.65½ for Silver Scroll, \$1.38½/38½ and \$1.37½/37½ for House, dressed and undressed, and \$1.42½/43 and \$1.39 for Blue Lighthouse, dressed and undressed.
 72-reel.—3,170 pieces; at \$1.86½/87 and \$1.86½/86½ for Red Lighthouse, dressed and undressed, and \$2.04 and \$2.04½ for Red Star, dressed and undressed.
T-Cloths.—7-lbs., 3,450 pieces; at \$0.96½ for Green Stag Head, \$1.21½/21½ for Gold Scroll, \$1.01½ and \$1.15½/15½ for Blue and Painted Britannia, \$1.23 for Red Three Students, \$1.10 for Blue Lion, \$1.20½ for Eagle XX, and \$1.25½/24½ for Painted Four Sisters.
 8-lbs.—1,800 pieces; at \$1.26½/26½ for Red Tea Caddy, \$1.24½ for Blue Lion, \$1.35 for Eagle XX, and \$1.54½ for Painted Three Students.

Drills.—English, 885 pieces; at \$2.37½/43½ for Armitage's Beaver, damaged, \$1.66 for Dragon, \$2.15½/15 for Stag, \$2.39 for Britannia, and \$2.46½/46½ for Old Man Head.
Jeans.—English, 540 pieces, Peacock and Double Squirrel at \$1.33½/33½ and \$1.71½/72 per piece.

Sheetings.—English, 620 pieces; at \$1.57½/57 for Dragon, and \$2.55½ for Old Man Head; American—360 pieces damaged MM, \$2.20½/40½ per piece.
Turkey Reds.—3,330 pieces; at \$1.00½/00½ for 2-lbs., \$1.04 for 2½-lbs., \$1.07½/07½ for 2½-lbs., and \$1.10½ for 2½-lbs. Mandarin, and \$0.93½/94 and \$0.96½ for 2-lbs. and 2½-lbs. Wheelbarrow.

Velvets.—600 pieces Woman at \$0.14½/14½ per yard.
Velveteens.—22-inch Stag, 150 pieces at \$0.16½/16½ per yard.
 18-inch Stag, 150 pieces at \$0.11½/11½ per yard.

Cotton Yarn.—10 bales 28/32s, Gold Three Students at \$67½/70½ per bale.

WOOLLENS.

Auctions—	Scarlet.	Dk. Blue.	Gentian.	Green, and New Green	Orange and Yellow.	Ash & Lav.	White	Purple	Black.	Brown & Mag.	Mauve.	Lt. Gt.	Sales Pcs.
KIN-MING, 28th inst.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Pcs.
Camlets, C.P.H. p. p.	9.55/56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
Sales, pcs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Eagle	9.11	9.36	9.11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.85	8.90	.....
Sales, pcs.	50	10	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	100
" Swan	9.10/12	9.03	9.11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.75	8.81	.....
Sales, pcs.	60	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	100
" Duck	8.94/95	8.85	8.80	9.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.50	.....
Sales, pcs.	60	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	100
" S.S.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sales, pcs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lastings, C.P.H. p.p.c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.55/60	.....	.....	.....	100
" Elephant	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.52	.....	.....	.....	100
" Eagle	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.80	.....	.....	.....	100
S.Stripes, C.P.H. p.p.c.	0.45.9/46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.47.6/47.7	.....
Sales, pcs.	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	120
SIN-WO, 28th instant.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camlets, H.H. p.p.	9.27	9.33	9.11	.....	9.36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sales, pcs.	20	10	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
" P.P.P. p.p.	9.00	.....	8.90	9.16	9.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sales, pcs.	20	.....	10	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
Long Ella, H.H. p.p.	4.72/71	4.74/73	.....	4.96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sales, pcs.	120	60	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200
Lastings, H.H. p.p.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.47	.....	.....	.....	20
" C. p.p.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.81	.....	.....	.....	20
" F. p.p.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.88	.....	.....	.....	100
" C.D. p.p.c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.30/32	.....	.....	.....	100
S.Stripes, H.H.	0.48.1	0.49.1	0.50½	0.50.6	.....	0.47.4	.....	.....	0.47.9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sales, pcs.	30	12	12	6	.....	3 3	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	72
" P.P.P. p.p.c.	0.43.8/43.7	0.47.3	0.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72
Sales, pcs.	46	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
E-wo, 29th instant.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camlets, Horseman p.p.	8.75	8.16	8.46	8.51	8.52/56	.....	.....	.....	7.41	8.97	8.11	7.61/65	.....
Sales, pcs.	60	10	30	10	30	.....	.....	.....	10	10	10	40	210
" Yel. Dragon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" H.D.B. p.p.	9.31	9.35	9.25	.....	9.41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.89	.....
Sales, pcs.	10	10	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	50
Long Ella, H.D.B. p.p.	4.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
S.Stp., H.D.B. p.p.	0.46.6	0.48.3	0.48.2/48.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.47.9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sales, pcs.	18	6	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	48
" Stag, p.p.	0.42.1/42.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
Woman	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
YUEN-FONG, 30th inst.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camlets, S.S.G. p.p.c.	9.20/22½	9.47½/52½	9.15/17½	9.50	9.40/47½	.....	10.62½	.....	9.20	.....	9.20/25	9.00/8.97½	.....
Sales, pcs.	240	90	150	20	30	.....	10	.....	10	.....	30	20	600
" G.G. p.p.c.	9.40/45	9.55	9.30/32½	9.60	9.57½/60	.....	.....	.....	9.22½	.....	9.37½/32½	.....	.....
Sales, pcs.	80	20	40	10	20	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	20	.....	200
" Stork	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sales, pcs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Long Ella, G.G. p.p.	4.72	4.83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.70	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sales, pcs.	80	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	140
Lastings, G.G. p.p.c.	.....	.....	8.27½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.55/67½	.....	.....	8.52½/65	.....
Sales, pcs.	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	80	300
Figd. Last., Drag. Fish	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sales, pcs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
S.Stripes, T.T.B.	0.47½	0.49½/49½	0.49	0.50½	0.47½	0.46	.....	0.48½	0.48	.....	0.47½	.....	.....
Sales, pcs.	132	24	60	6	3	0.48½	.....	3	6	.....	6	.....	252
" Man & Tiger	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sales, pcs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Miscellaneous.—Long Ella—Dove—Scarlet, 200 pieces, at \$4.39/39½ per piece.

QUOTATIONS—DUTY PAID.				DUTY.		QUOTATIONS—DUTY PAID.				DUTY.	
				<i>T'ls. m. c.</i>						<i>T'ls. m. c.</i>	
G. E. GREY SHIRTINGS—				<i>T.m.c. T.m.c.</i>		PRINTED TWILIS— 24/25 yds <i>pc.</i>				<i>T.m.c. T.m.c.</i>	
6-lbs 39-in 38½-yds.....nom	<i>pc.</i>	0.91	to 1.1			50/52		1.25	1.70	0.0.7 per 30 yd.	
7-lbs		0.94	1.30			Special ...		2.65	3.35		
Dawhurst's Eagle		None				TURKEY REDS—					
8½ to 8½-lbs		1.12½	1.65			24-yd 1½ to 3-lbs. 32-in, nom	<i>pc.</i>	0.92½	1.40	0.1.5 per pce.	
D. Eagle and XX		1.64	1.67			Best		1.25	1.80		
9 to 9½-lbs	nom	1.60	1.90			VELVETS—Black, 22-in.....nom				0.1.8 per pce.	
9½ to 10-lbs		1.75	2.20			VELVETEENS—Black, 18-in ...	<i>yd.</i>	0.14½	0.18	0.1.5 "	
Dewhurst's, Best		2.10	2.45	0.0.8 per pce.		26-in		0.16½	0.20	5 per cent. ad. val.	
11 to 12-lbs English 36 in		2.00	2.50			41-in		1.00	1.34	0.0.6½ per pce.	
12-lbs American 36 in		2.20	2.55			MUSLINS—12-yd 42-in.....	<i>pc.</i>	0.90	1.20	0.0.3½ "	
G. E. WHITE SHIRTINGS—						YARN—COTTON—Nos. 28/32		62.00	75.00	0.7.0 per pol.	
40-yds 36-in 56-rd.....	<i>pc.</i>	1.15	1.30			16/24, nom		52.00	62.00		
60-reed		1.20	1.35			CAMLETS—English, SS.....	<i>pc.</i>	8.50	10.50		
64		1.30	1.75			GG		9.43			
64	Best and 66-reed ...	1.65	1.82½			SSG		9.29			
72 to 80-reed		1.75	2.20			HDB		9.24		0.0.5	
Best		2.10	3.40			CPH		9.55	9.56		
DRILLS, Am. 40-yd 30-in 14-lbs	<i>pc.</i>	2.40	2.57½			Dutch, 33 to 24-in nom.		15.00	18.00		
English, 14 to 15-lbs ...		1.60	1.90	0.1.0 "		Do. 37-in		16.25	21.00		
Good to Finest		1.90	2.47½			MEDIUM & BROAD CLOTHS ..	<i>yd.</i>	0.65	1.10		
Dutch, 14 to 14½-lbs.....nom		1.60	2.10			SPANISH STRIPES		0.35	0.55		
JEANS, Dh., 30-yd 30-in 8½-lbs	<i>pc.</i>	1.40	1.62½	0.0.7½ "		HDB		0.466	0.483		
English, 8 to 8½-lbs		1.25	1.70			TTB		0.46	0.50½	0.1.2	
American, 8 to 8½-lbs		1.40	1.95			HH		0.47.9	0.50.6		
SHEETINGS—						BTI		0.45	0.50		
Am. 40-yd 36 to 38-in. 14-lbs	<i>pc.</i>	2.25	2.75	0.0.8 "		CPH		0.45.9	0.47.7		
Eng., 14 to 16-lbs		1.65	2.50			LONG ELLS—					
T-CLOTHS—						Scarlet, 24-yd GG.....	<i>pc.</i>	4.72			
6-lbs 24-yd 32-in Ord., nom	<i>pc.</i>	0.70	0.88			" " HH		4.71	4.72		
7-lbs		0.75	0.95	0.0.4 "		" " CPH		4.69	4.70		
6-lbs Mexican		0.90	1.30			" " UU		4.60			
7-lbs		0.97½	1.30			" " HDB		4.65			
7-lbs Mexican Special chops		1.25	1.75	0.0.8 "		" " V		4.55	4.57½	0.0.4½	
8 to 8½-lbs		1.10	1.60			" " Sundries		4.00	5.00		
Better kinds and XX		1.72½	2.00			Assorted, HH		nom.			
HANDKERCHIEFS—						" " CPH		"	"		
Blue, 28 to 32-in	<i>doz.</i>	0.40	0.52	0.0.2½ pe doz.		" " GG		"	"		
Brown	nom	0.37½	0.41			" " UU		"	"		
SPOTTED SHIRTINGS—White	<i>pc.</i>	1.80	2.00	0.1.0 per pce.		LASTINGS, 30-yd				0.0.5	
Dyed, nom		2.00	2.30			CRAPPE LASTINGS, 30-yd nom	<i>pc.</i>	5.00	8.50		
BROCADES—White, 40-yd		1.85	2.00			CRAPPE LUSTRES		2.75	3.40	0.2.0 per pol.	
Dyed		2.20	2.45			ORLEANS—Figured, 30-yd		2.20	2.70		
DAMASKS—Dyed, 40-yd, nom		2.25	3.75	0.2.0 "		Special Colors & Patterus ..		2.50	3.30		
GENTIAN SHIRTINGS		1.85	2.24	0.1.5 "							
CHINTZ—Assorted	<i>pc.</i>	1.00	1.40								
Blue		0.90	1.15	0.0.7 per pce.							
Brown	nom	1.10	1.20								
Scarlet		1.20	1.40								

METALS.		QUOTATIONS.		SUNDRIES.		QUOTATIONS.	
		<i>T.m.c. T.m.c.</i>				<i>T.m.c. T.m.c.</i>	
JAPAN COPPER— Tiles, best		12.50	@ 13.10	SUGAR—		4.70	@ 5.20
Ore		11.80	12.00	White, Swatow, No. 1	per picul	4.30	4.60
QUICKSILVER— American		48.00	49.50	" " " 2	"	3.70	3.90
TIN PLATES— Parson's.....		4.00	4.15	White, Canton, No. 1	"	4.60	5.10
STEEL, Plain		2.55	2.65	" " " 2	"	4.20	4.40
Bamboo		2.90	3.00	" " " 3	"	3.50	3.80
Tin, Fong Hing		25.50		Brown, Swatow, Best.....		2.70	3.00
Fok Chok		25.00		" " Common		2.50	2.60
Chowkung, &c.		24.50		" Canton		2.60	2.80
PIO IRON		18.00	22.00	" " Common		2.40	2.70
IRON WIRE, Nos. 11 & 21		3.80	4.00	PEPPER— Black		13.00	15.00
" " 14 & 25		3.85	4.10	White		19.80	22.50
" " 18 & 25		4.10	4.25	RATTANS— Common		4.20	5.00
IRON— Nail Rod—				Good to fine		5.00	6.50
Dawes' Best		2.00	2.05	SAPAN WOOD—			
Staffordshire		1.92½	2.00	3 pieces to the picul	per picul	2.50	3.20
Sohier		1.65	1.67½	6 & 7	& inf.		
Belgian		1.70	2.00	SANDALWOOD, South Sea		2.40	3.20
English—Bar		1.40	1.80	Timor		5.00	8.00
Belgian				Malabar		10.00	12.50
LEAD—				WINDOW GLASS—			
I. B.		3.90	3.95	Good assortment	per box	2.50	2.75
French				KEROSENE— Devoe's	per case	1.25	
German				FLINT STONES	per picul	0.46	0.57
			Nominal.	COTTON— Shanghai, best.....		10.50	
				Compook		10.70	
				RICE— Shanghai	p. 150 cat.	2.50	3.00
				Chinkiang		2.40	2.90
				HIDES— Cow	per picul	13.50	

Per Chang of 141 inches.

METALS.		QUOTATIONS.		SUNDRIES.		QUOTATIONS.	
		<i>T.m.c.</i>	<i>T.m.c.</i>			<i>T.m.c.</i>	<i>T.m.c.</i>
JAPAN COPPER—Tiles, best		12.50	@ 13.10	SUGAR—		4.70	@ 5.20
" Ore		11.80	12.00	White, Swatow, No. 1	per picul	4.30	4.60
QUICKSILVER—American		48.00	49.50	" " " 2		3.70	3.90
TIN PLATES—Parson's.....		400	41.5	White, Canton, No. 1		4.60	5.10
STEEL, Plain		2.55	2.65	" " " 2		4.20	4.40
Bamboo		2.90	3.00	" " " 3		3.50	3.80
Tin, Fong Hing		25.50		Brown, Swatow, Best		2.70	3.00
Fok Chok		25.00		" " Common		2.50	2.60
Chowkung, &c.		24.50		" Canton		2.60	2.80
PIO IRON		18.00	22.00	" " Common		2.40	2.70
IRON WIRE, Nos. 11 & 21		3.80	4.00	FRITTER—Black		13.00	15.00
" " 14 & 25		3.85	4.10	White		19.80	22.50
" " 18 & 25		4.10	4.25	RATTANS—Common		4.20	5.00
IRON—Nail Rod		2.00	2.05	Good to fine		5.00	6.50
Dawes' Best		1.92½	2.00	Best		5.00	6.50
Staffordshire		1.65	1.67½	SAFAN WOOD—		2.50	3.20
Sohier		1.70	2.00	3 pieces to the picul	per picul	2.40	3.20
Belgian		1.40	1.80	G & 7		5.00	8.00
English—Bar		1.70	2.00	SANDALWOOD, South Sea		10.00	12.50
Belgian		1.40	1.80	Timor			
LEAD—		3.90	3.95	Malabar			
I. B.		Nominal.		WINDOW GLASS—		2.50	2.75
French				Good assortment	per box	1.25	
German				KEROSENE—Devco's	per case	0.46	0.57
				FLINT STONES	per picul	10.50	
				COTTON—Shanghai, best		10.70	
				Compoek		2.50	3.00
				RICE—Shanghai	p. 150 cat.	2.40	2.90
				Chinkiang		13.50	
				HIDES—Cow	per picul		

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

Per Str. "GLENORCHY," cleared 22nd July, for LONDON.—Bristles 20 piculs. Strawbraid 177.95 piculs. Wool—came's 80.73 piculs. Rugs—goatskin 980.

Per Str. "YORKSHIRE," cleared 24th July, for LONDON.—Hides 14.28 piculs. Nutgalls 2 38 piculs. Rhubarb 80.95 piculs. Strawbraid 133.22 piculs. Skins—goatskin 1,317.

Per Str. "KAISAR-I-HIND," cleared 24th July, for LONDON.—Bristles 29.78 piculs. Hides 7.50 piculs. Musk 0.22½ piculs. Rhubarb 189.67 piculs. Strawbraid 59.34 piculs. Rugs—goatskin 5,273. For LYONS.—Strawbraid 46.38 piculs. For PALERMO.—Hides 113.56 piculs. For LEGHORN.—Hides 8 piculs.

Per Str. "HIROSHIMA MARU," cleared 25th July, for NEW YORK.—Musk 0.8-7/8 piculs. Rugs—dogskin 1,600, goatskin 420.

Per Str. "DIOMED," cleared 25th July, for LONDON.—Strawbraid 10.30 piculs. Rugs—goatskin 1,770.

Statement of Imports and Deliveries of Cotton and Woollen Piece Goods for the week ending 29th July, 1885, compiled from the "Customs Daily Returns," Nos. 169 to 174, both numbers inclusive.

Goods.	RE-EXPORTS AND THEIR DESTINATIONS.													
	Ningpo.	Wenchow.	Chinkiang.	Wuhu.	Kiukiang.	Hankow.	Chefoo.	Tientsin.	Newchwang.	Foochow.	Hongkong.	Nagasaki.	Higo.	Yokohama.
Grey Shirtings †	8,090	...	19,485	1,310	4,980	18,710	8,720	20,170	...	2,720	...	2,500	...	12,100
T-Cloths, 32-in.	1,610	...	1,615	150	450	2,990	6,775	3,560	...	4,620	...	...	760	2,925
T-Cloths, 36-in.	1,390	...	50	60	620	300	...	320	...	...	...	...	...	1,160
White Shirtings	1,220	...	2,763	400	1,005	6,775	510	13,390	...	600	...	...	300	150
Drills, English and Dutch	60	...	1,150	75	75	1,740	340	705	...	120	...	...	...	90
American	825	...	720	30	15	300	...	750	...	...	...	30	100	360
Jeans, English and Dutch	400	...	...	80	40	300	240	390	...	...	...	...	...	200
American	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	40
Sheetings, English	80	...	155	90	20	910	980	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
American	480	...	20	40	...	100	640	7,920	...	...	...	...	...	300
Dyed Shirtings	49	...	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	50
Brocades & Sp. S'tings, White	...	...	100	...	140	100	...	...	...	78	50	...	...	100
Dyed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Damasks, Dyed	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chintzes	256	...	1,100	...	238	610	...	1,610	...	...	...	...	...	200
Printed T-Cloths	160	...	...	...	105	250	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...
Printed Twills	...	...	880	...	80	...	...	120	...	160	...	...	...	60
Turkey Red Shirtings	179	...	1,027	50	200	450	1,510	900	...	400	280	...	...	80
Velvets	84	...	120	30	186	414	30	...	...	60	...	...	...	60
Velveteens	...	...	30	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
Handkerchiefs	200	...	640	...	440	560	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Muslins	100	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	200
Dimities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Cotton Yarn	...	...	...	...	12	200	375	171	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spanish Stripes	...	...	48	...	216	402	60	144	...	120	...	...	...	24
Medium and Broad Cloths	...	...	16	...	174	413	30	...	...	108	12	...	...	18
Camlets	60	...	10	20	360	620	10	30	...	310	30	...	...	100
Long Ells	...	...	80	...	542	480	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	40
Lastings	20	...	...	...	180	640	30	...	...	200	20	...	...	40
Crape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Lastings, Cotton & Italian	100	...	2,170	...	...	920	360	950	...	40	...	...	...	30
Lustres, Plain	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
Figured	120	...	480	...	120	180	60	180	...	120	60	...	...	150
Crape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead in Pigs	258	...	64	...	...	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron-Nail Rod	617	...	...	260	46	315	336	1,470	...	...	...	...	...	...

Goods.	TOTAL DELIVERIES.			TOTAL IMPORTS.			STOCKS AT DATE ARE BASED ON THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE RETURNS, DATED 1ST JAN., 1885.	
	As above.	For Year From 1st Jan'y 1885.	Against last year same term.	For the Week.	For Year From 1st Jan'y 1885.	Against last year same term.	*At date Estimated.	Against 30th July, 1884.
Grey Shirtings †	98,785	3,471,028	2,673,707	143,555	3,448,873	2,287,605	1,065,600	1,013,300
T-Cloths, 32-in.	28,955	1,035,231	1,084,708	29,250	903,029	1,212,584	292,600	891,300
T-Cloths, 36-in.	2,740	92,340	...	9,240	237,174	...	263,900	...
White Shirtings	28,451	937,656	847,424	34,828	1,223,551	975,082	534,200	436,800
Drills, English and Dutch	4,645	130,203	108,600	5,820	119,570	74,236	49,300	97,300
American	3,130	164,330	168,198	3,000	208,095	178,376	32,900	181,400
Jeans, English and Dutch	1,650	80,728	60,190	1,750	76,943	51,958	31,500	34,900
American	420	8,240	28,650	...	6,000	28,320	10,100	30,900
Sheetings, English	2,315	204,890	153,264	1,140	172,835	154,071	44,600	71,400
Am.	9,500	537,976	479,330	25,040	576,535	269,094	125,900	154,400
Dyed Shirtings	246	47,526	19,248	3,244	89,940	59,840	48,300	45,000
Bro. & Spot, Shts., White	50	2,701	2,635	...	1,976	4,818	2,600	6,000
Dyed	598	19,402	33,781	918	20,431	40,032	1,300	10,800
Damasks, Dyed	80	2,736	2,942	...	475	28	620	3,000
Chintzes	4,014	107,667	83,310	1,626	119,973	129,357	61,200	70,100
Printed T-Cloths	1,015	44,927	30,956	...	47,818	33,232	...	...
Printed Twills	1,300	55,730	67,898	...	66,112	86,373	93,200	66,900
Turkey Red Shirtings	5,273	192,101	169,759	14,713	256,710	172,608	160,000	102,300
Velvets	984	17,081	18,014	390	27,820	12,192	11,000	3,200
Velveteens	150	6,282	4,912	...	7,178	6,230	1,870	2,624
Handkerchiefs	2,040	110,382	107,153	8,790	152,265	182,727	180,000	172,000
Muslins	2,991	132,122	106,251	600	131,949	189,746	82,200	91,400
Dimities	100	2,000	2,002	...	6	...	...	68
Cotton Yarn	758	47,704	20,970	1,214	51,245	22,521	10,300	10,900
Spanish Stripes	1,014	22,454	21,044	774	33,805	23,016	20,300	16,300
Medium and Broad Cloths	771	10,287	10,892	190	15,207	6,314	24,100	15,500
Camlets	1,550	51,969	64,679	939	54,538	76,335	20,100	32,000
Long Ells	1,302	36,372	36,726	1,700	36,140	43,991	21,800	29,300
Lastings	1,152	51,146	53,005	2,139	68,678	41,921	38,300	13,500
Crape	20	960	1,921	...	932	1,580	960	2,140
Cotton Lastings & Italian	4,817	190,213	148,265	1,624	282,884	197,397	173,900	100,100
Lustres, Plain	100	2,034	1,987	250	2,755	995	776	...
Figured	1,470	33,058	48,033	379	53,277	53,332	37,000	39,300
Crape	...	...	360	...	...	...	...	140
Lead in Pigs	398	44,519	123,729	5,033	47,667	23,076	...	...
Iron-Nail Rod	3,044	117,078	97,318	...	111,199	108,740	...	...

* Exclusive of Import Cargoes ex Hoang Ho, Diomed, Mirzapore, Chingwo, Glencarn, Hector, Iraouaddy, Glenfutas, and Melbourne.
 Import Cargoes declared—Glenorchy, and Titan, and additional ex Ravenna, Cassandra, Peiho, Glencoe, and Ajax.

† Including English and Dutch 12-lbs.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

31st JULY, 1885.

The M.M. Co.'s str. Melbourne takes about 1,200 bales of SILK, and 500 packages of TEA.

EXCHANGE.—On London—Telegraphic Transfer, 4s. 10½d.; Bank Bills, 4 months' sight, 4s. 11½d.; First-class Credits to Bank, 4 months' sight, 4s. 11½d.; 6 months' sight, 5s. 0½d. Private and Documentary, 4 months' sight, 5s. 0d.; 6 months' sight, 5s. 0½d. On France—Bank Bills, demand, Fcs. 6.17; Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' 6.33; 6 months' sight, 6.36. On New York—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, 81½. On Hongkong—Telegraphic Transfers, 27; Private Bills, 3 days' sight, 27½. On Bombay—Telegraphic Transfers, Rs. 313; Calcutta, Rs. 313. Bullion—Gold Bar, Pekin, 98 touch, £193.50. Silver Bars, £111.15. Mexican Dollars, \$73.70. Carolus Dollars, \$78.50. Copper Cash, 1,510.

SHARES.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.—We have to record rather a lively week in this stock owing largely to rumours that the forthcoming report is likely to be a very good one, and to the fact of the very favourable reception the Sterling Loans have met with in London. The market opened with local sales of small lots at 158½ premium. On the 27th a strong demand set in, and a fair number of shares were bought from Hongkong at 158½ premium. On the 28th the local market touched 159½ premium ex. 73, but the large number of shares placed on the market from Hongkong caused local sellers to accept 158½ on the 29th. Yesterday several lots were placed locally and from Hongkong at 158½ for cash, and at 161½ premium for delivery on 31st August. To-day the demand still continuing, a couple of fair sized lots have been done at 158½, at which rates the market closes strong.

Docks.—Pootung's have been sold at £124 to £125. Shanghai's are now wanted at £310.

Shipping.—Indo-China's have been placed at 17½ discount ex. 5s. 0d. (£33.)

Gas.—Buyers will pay £178 for Shanghai's. French Gas shares are also in demand.

Insurance (Marine).—Business has been done in North-China's at £300, and in Yangtze's at £127. Union's are offering at \$490. China Traders' are wanted at quotation.

Insurance (Fire).—Hongkong's have been placed at \$367½. China's remain steady at quotation.

Wharfs.—Business has been done in Pootung's at £62½.

Mining.—A fair number of shares have changed hands at £170, at which rate there are buyers.

Cargo Boats.—The Shanghai Cargo Boat Co. has declared a dividend of 2% to Shareholders and a return of 10% to contributors of business for the half year ending 30th June last. The Warrants are payable at the Agra Bank on 3rd August. Shares are offering at £152½. A considerable number of Co-operatives have changed hands from £32½ to £34, and they are now in demand at £35.

Miscellaneous.—Waterworks' have been placed at £30.10.0 ex. 4/10½. Perak Sugar's are in demand at quotation.

SHARES.	No.	Value.	Paid up.	POSITION PER LAST REPORT.			LAST DIVIDEND, &c.		CASH QUOTATIONS.
				Reserve.	At Working Account.	Date.	To Shareholders.	When pd. or due.	
<i>Bank.</i>									
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Co.	60,000	\$125	\$125	4,400,000.00	\$61,570.14	31 Dec. 85	* £2	1 Mar. 85	158½%
<i>Shipping.</i>									
Shanghai Yag Boat Association	1,000	£100	£100	\$400,000.00	.....	31 Mar. 85	|| 2%	3 Feb. 85	£60
Indo-China Steam Nav. Co.	60,000	£10	£10	£14,304.62	(a) £3,200	31 Dec. 83	.....	.....	17½ disct.
Shanghai Shipping Co.	150	£1,000	£1,000	.....	.....	.....	4%	21 July 84	£700
<i>Docks.</i>									
Shanghai Dock Co.	440	£500	£500	£11,000.00	£4,852.25	31 Dec. 84	* 2%	6 July 85	310
Pootung Dock Co.	950	£100	£100	.....	£1,025.04	31 Dec. 84	* 5%	6 July 85	125
<i>Gas.</i>									
Shanghai Gas Co.	1,500	£100	£100	£51,794.47	£47,565.04	31 Dec. 84	* 6%	17 July 85	178
Compagnie du Gaz	500	£100	£100	£16,300.41	£12 18	31 Dec. 84	* 5½%	6 July 85	146
<i>Insurance (Marine.)</i>									
China Traders' Insurance Co., Limited.	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	\$600,000.00	\$167,381.21	30 Apl. 84	15%	31 July 84	\$66
North-China Ins. Co., Ltd.	5,000	£200	£50	.....	£812,639.35	31 Dec. 84	£20.00	5 May 85	£300
Union Ins. Society of Canton Ltd.	2,000	\$1,250	\$125	\$534,000.00	\$496,329.32	30 June 84	\$31.00	23 Oct. 84	\$480
Yangtze Insurance Ass'n Ltd.	8,000	£25	£25	\$85,000.00	£92,142.93	31 Mar. 85	* 3½%	21 July 85	£127
Chinese Insurance Co., Limited	1,500	\$1,000	\$200	\$28,711.50	\$26,610.93	31 Dec. 84	* 3%	7 Jan. 85	£172½
Canton Insurance Office	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$105,000.00	\$469,560.77	30 Sep. 84	+ 10%	8 Jan. 85	\$82½
<i>Insurance (Fire.)</i>									
Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$932,609.66	\$297,563.07	31 Dec. 84	+ £40%	9 Mar. 85	\$367½
China Fire Ins. Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$547,500.00	\$131,060.99	31 Dec. 84	25%	4 Mar. 85	\$73½
<i>Wharfs.</i>									
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co.	2,867	£100	£100	£96,280.60	£257.98	31 Dec. 84	* 4%	23 Feb. 85	£172½
Birt's Wharf Hide-Curing and Wool-Cleaning Company	2,100	£50	£50	£3,449.46	£2,149.50	31 Oct. 84	* 3%	7 July 85	£32½
Pootung Wharf & Godown Co.	1,750	£100	£100	.....	£2,539.21	31 Dec. 84	+ 4%	16 Feb. 85	£62½
<i>Mining.</i>									
Selangor Tin Mining Co.	2,500	\$100	\$100	.....	£90,190.79	18 Dec. 84	None.	None.	\$10
Perak Tin Mining & Smelting Co.	5,000	\$50	\$50	.....	.....	.....	None.	None.	\$22
Stonewall (Colorado) Mining & Milling Co.	4,000	\$100	\$70	.....	.....	.....	None.	None.	\$10
Sheridan Mining Co.	3,000	£100	£100	.....	.....	.....	£7	15 Dec. 84	£170
<i>Cargo Boats.</i>									
Shanghai Cargo Boat Co.	1,000	£200	£200	£3,829.09	.....	31 Dec. 84	* 4%	25 Feb. 85	£152½
Co-operative Cargo Boat Co.	1,000	£100	£100	£1,000.00	£401.50	31 Dec. 84	+ 4%	13 Feb. 85	£35
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>									
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.	6,000	£20	£20	£5,000.00	£85.11.10	31 Dec. 84	+ 4%	14 May 85	£30.10.0
Perak Sugar Cultivation Co.	5,000	£50	£50	.....	£70,565.56	.....	None.	None.	£12
The Hall & Holtz Co-op'tive Co.	6,000	£50	£50	.....	£2,632.52	28 Feb. 85	£2½	.....	£30

LOANS.	Amount of Loan.	Outstanding.	Nominal Value.	Rate of Interest.	When Payable.	Closing.
Shanghai Mun. Debentures—Issue 1875	£ 42,800.00	£ 15,000.00	£ 100	8%	Dec. & June.	£104 nom.
Do. 1878	£ 24,000.00	£ 24,000.00	£ 100	8%	Do.	£103
Do. 1882	£ 60,000.00	£ 60,000.00	£ 100	7%	Do.	£105 nom.
Do. 1883	£ 45,000.00	£ 45,000.00	£ 100	7%	Do.	£105
Do. 1885	£ 30,000.00	£ 30,000.00	£ 100	7%	Do.	£103 "
Chinese Imperial Government Loan 1881	S. £ 4,384,000	S. £ 2,192,000.00	£ 500	8%	May & Nov.	£517½
Do. do. 1884 A	£ 1,394,700.14	£ 976,290.10	£ 500	8%	Yearly.	\$ 500 nom.
Do. do. 1884 B	1,394,700.14	All.	\$ 500	8%	Do.	½% pre. ex int.
Do. do. 1884 C	\$1,594,700.14	All.	\$ 500	8%	Do.	\$525 ex int.
Do. do. 1885	\$1,394,700.14	All.	\$ 500	8%	Do.	500 ex int., nom.

* For half-year. || For quarter year. † For year. ‡ A deficit. § Reserve for equalization of dividends. (a) At credit of underwriting account.

J. P. BISSET & Co.